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## TERMS.

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## The German Student's STORY.

From Norman Leslie, a new novel by T. S. Fay, now in the Press of Harper and Brothers, New York.

"I have myself," said Kreutzner, "witnessed many duels; but we are not so blood thirsty, generally speaking, as you moral Americans. We usually settle these matters with a sword, a better method by the way, and more worthy of a soldier than your cold, murderous pistol firing. Any poltroon may pull a trigger, but it requires the firm hand and steady eye of a man to manage the steel. However, as I was saying, when I was at Jena they called each other out as merrily as beaux and belles to a dance. It was but the treading on the toe; the brushing of an elbow; nay, an accidental look that fell on them when they wished not observation, and the next day, or by St. Andrew, the next hour there was a clash of steel, and the stamping of feet on the greensward—and the kindling and flashing of fiery eyes—and plunge and party, and cut and thrust, till one or both lay stretched at length; a pass through the body—a gash open in the cheek—the skull cleft down, or a hand off, and the blood bubbling and gushing forth like a rill of mountain water. There were more than one of those fellows—devils, I must say, who, when they found among them some strange student, timid or retired, with those character they were unacquainted, or whose courage they doubted, would pass the hint out of the sport; brush his skirt, charged defiance upon him, demand an apology too humble for a hare, and dismissed him from the adventure with a shoulder, or day, right through a body."

There was among us one fellow named Mentz, we assumed, and were with impunity the character of a bully. He was foremost in the devilry. His pistol was death and his broadsword cut like the scissars of fate. It was curious to see the fellow fire—one, two, three, and good by to his antagonist. His friendship was courted by all—or to be his enemy was to lie in a bloody grave. At length, grown fearless of being called to account, he took pride in insulting strangers, and even women. His appearance was formidable: a great burly giant, with shaggy black hair, huge whiskers, and grim mustaches, three inches long, twisted under the nose. A sort of beauty he had too; and among the women—heaven help us; wherever those mustaches showed themselves every opponent abandoned the ground. It was, at last, really dangerous to have a sweet heart, for out of pure bravado Mentz would push forward, make love to the lady, frighten her swain, and either terrify or fascinate her self. Should the doomed lover offer any resistance, he had no more to do but call a surgeon; and happy enough he considered himself if he escaped with the loss of his teeth or an eye. He had killed four men who never injured him—wounded seventeen, and fought twenty duels. He once challenged a whole club, who had black-balled him anonymously—and was pacified only by being readmitted, though all the members immediately resigned, and the club was broken up.

At last there came a youth into the university—slender, quiet, and boyish-looking, with a handsome face, though somewhat pale. His demeanour, though generally shy was noble and self-possessed. He had been but a short time among us, however, before he was set down as a cowardly creature, and prime game for the "devils broke loose," as the gang of Mentz termed themselves. The boy youth shunned all the riots and revels of the university—insulted no one; and if his mantle brushed against that of another, apologized so immediately, so gracefully, and so gently, that the devil himself could not have fixed a quarrel upon him. It soon appeared, too, that Gertrude, the lovely daughter of the Baron de Saale—the toast of all the country—upon whom the most of us had gazed, as on something quite above us—it soon appeared that the girl loved this youthful stranger. Now Mentz had singled Gertrude out for himself, and avowed his preference publicly. Arnold, for this was the new student called, was rarely, if ever, tempted to our feasts; but once he came unexpectedly on a casual invitation. To the great surprise and interest of the company Mentz himself was there, and seated himself unabashed at the table, though an unbidden guest. The strongest curiosity at once arose to witness the result, for Mentz had sworn that he would compel Arnold, on their first meeting, to beg pardon on his knees for the audacity of having addressed his mistress. It had not appeared that Arnold knew any thing of Mentz's character, for he sat cheerfully and gayly at the board, with so much the manners of a high born gentleman, that every one admitted at once his goodness, his grace, and his beauty—and regretted the abyss on the brink of which he unconsciously stood.

"What, ho!" at length shouted Mentz, as the evening had a little advanced, and the wine began to mount: "a toast! Come—drink it all—and he who refuses is a poltroon and a coward. I quaff this goblet—fill to the brim: to the health and happiness of Gertrude de Saale; the fairest of the fair! Who says he knows a fairer is a black liar, and I will write the word on his forehead with a red hot brand."

"Every goblet was emptied but one, which stood untouched—untouched. On perceiving this, the ruffian leaped forward, fixed his eyes on the cup, struck his brawny hand down fiercely on the table, which returned a thundering crash and rattle, and then repeated in a voice husky with rage—

"There is a cup full: by St. Anthony! I will make the owner swallow its measure of molten lead, if it remain thus one instant longer."

"Drink it, Arnold—drink it, boy; keep thy hand out of useless broils," whispered a student near him, rather advanced in age.

"Drink, friend! muttered another, dryly, 'or he will not be slow in doing his threat, I promise thee.' "Empty the cup man!" cried a 3d; "never frown and turn pale, or thy young head will lie lower than thy feet ere to-morrow's sunset."

"It is Mentz the duelist," said the fourth. "Dost thou not know his wondrous skill. He will kill thee as if thou wert a deer, if thou oppose him in his wine. He is more merciless than a wild boar. Drink, man, drink!"

"During this interesting scene, the youth had remained motionless, cool, and silent. A slight pallor, but evidently more of indignation than fear, came over his handsome features; and his eyes dilated with emotion, resting full and firm upon Mentz."

"By the mass, gentlemen!" he said at length, "I am a stranger here, and ignorant of the manners prevalent in universities; but if yonder person be sane, and this no joke—"

"Joke thundered Mentz, foaming at the lip. "I must tell you that I come from a part of the country where we neither give nor take such jokes, or such insults."

"Hast thou taken leave of thy friends?" said Mentz, partly hushed by astonishment; and art thou tired of life, that thou hurriest on so blindly to a bloody pillow? Boy! drink, as I have told thee, to Gertrude, fairest of the fair!" And his huge round eyes opened, like those of a bull, upon a daring victim.

"That Gertrude de Saale is fair and lovely," cried the youth, rising "may not be denied by me. But—demand by what mischance I find her name this night, common at a board of rioters, and polluted by the lips of a drunkard and a ruffian?"

"By the bones of my father," said Mentz, in a tone of deep and dangerous anger, which had ere then appalled many a stout heart—by the bones

of my father, your fate is sealed! Be your blood upon your own head. But," said he, observing that the youth, instead of cowering, bore himself more lofty, what folly is this! Drink, lad, drink! and I hurt thee not! I love thy gallant bearing, and my game is not so much as thou."

"He added this with a wavering manner which had never been witnessed in him, for never before had he been opposed so calmly and so fiercely; and for a moment he quailed beneath the fiery glances darted at him from one whom he supposed meeker than the dove. But, ashamed of his transient fear, he added: 'Come to me poor child! Bring with thee thy goblet—bend at my foot—quaff it as I said, and—out of pity—I spare thy young head.'"

"What was the astonishment of the company on beholding Arnold, as if effectually awed by a moment's reflection, and the ferocious enmity of so celebrated and deadly a foe, actually do as he was commanded. He rose, took the cup, slowly approached the seat of his insulter, knelt and raised the rim to his lips. Murmurs of shame, shame, poltroon, coward! came hot and thick from the group of spectators who had arisen in the excitement of their curiosity, and stood eagerly bending forward, with every eye fixed upon the object of their contempt. A grim smile of savage triumph distorted the features of Mentz, who shouted, with a hoarse and drunken laugh—

"Drink deep—down with it—to the devil!"

"Arnold, however, only raised the rim to his lips, and waited a moment's silence, with an expression so scornful and composed that the hisses and exclamations were again quelled; when every sound had ceased to a dead silence."

"Never," he said, shall I refuse to drink to the glory of a name. I once loved and honored—Gertrude, fairest of the fair! But, he added, suddenly rising and drawing up his figure, with a dignity that silenced every breath, "for thee, thou drunkard, I spit upon—I defy thee—and thus be punished thy base, brutal, insolence, and thy stupid presumption!"

"As he spoke he dashed the contents of the ample goblet full into the face of Mentz—and then, with all his strength, hurled the mazy goblet itself at the same mark. The giant reeled and staggered a few paces back, and amid the shining liquor on his drenched clothes and dripping features, a stream of blood was observed to trickle down his forehead."

"Never before was popular feeling more suddenly and violently reversed. The object of their vilest execrations flashed upon them with the immediate brightness of a superior being. A loud and irrepressible burst of applause broke from every lip, till the broad and heavy rafters above their heads, and the very foundation of the floor, shook and trembled. But the peal of joy and approbation soon ceased: for although this inspiring drama had so nobly commenced it was uncertain how it might terminate. Before the tyrant recovered from the stunned and bewildered trance into which the blow, combined with shame, grief, astonishment, and drunkenness, had thrown him, several voices, after the obstreperous calls for silence usual on such occasions, addressed the youth, who stood cool and erect, with folded arms, waiting the course of events."

"Brave Arnold! Noble Arnold! A gallant deed!—The blood of a true gentleman in his veins!"

"But, canst thou fligh," cried one.

"I am only a simple student, and an artist by profession I have devoted myself to the pencil—not the sword."

"But thou canst use it a little; canst not?" asked another.

"But indifferently," answered the youth.

"And how art thou with a pistol?" demanded the third.

"My hand is unpractised," replied Arnold. "I have no skill in shedding human blood."

"Fore heaven! then, rash boy, what has tempted thee to this fatal extremity?"

"Hatred of oppression," replied the youth, "in all its forms, and a willingness to die rather than submit to it."

"Die then thou shalt! and that ere to-morrow's sun shall set thundered

Mentz, starting up in a phrenzy, and with a hoarse and broken voice that made the hearts of the hearers shudder as if at the howl of a dog—or a demon. "I challenge thee to mortal combat."

"And I accept the challenge."

"It is for thee to name time, place, and weapon; but, as thou lovest me let it not be longer than to-morrow night, or I shall burst with rage and impatience."

"I love thee not, base dog!" replied Arnold; "but thou shalt not die so inglorious a death. I will fight with thee, therefore, to night."

"By heaven, boy!" cried Mentz, more and more surprised, "thou art in haste to die, in hell!" and the ruffian lowered his voice. "Art thou mad?"

"Be that my chance," answered Arnold; "I shall not be likely to meet, even in hell, a companion so brutal as thou—unless, which I mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"To night then be it," said Mentz. "Though to night my hand is not steady—for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thou refuse me, then?" demanded the youth with a sneer.

"By the mass, no! but to night is dark—the moon is down—the stars are clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy puls and gusts. Hear it even now."

"Therefore," said the youth, apparently more coldly composed as his fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated—"therefore will we lay down our lives here—in this hall—on this spot—on this instant—even as thou standest now."

"There is no one here who will be my friend," said Mentz—so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt, and no one stirred.

"No matter," cried Arnold—"I will myself forego the same privilege."

"And your weapons?" said Mentz. "Are here," cried Arnold, drawing his sword and pistol, "a sword and pair never drew blood. The choice is yours."

"The company began now to fancy that Arnold had equivocated in disclaiming skill as a duelist—and, from his invincible composure, that him a more fatal master of the weapon than the bully himself. The latter also partook of this opinion.

"Young man," he cried, in a voice clouded and low—but stopped and said no further.

"Your choice!" said Arnold, presenting the pistols.

"Mentz seized one desperately, and said—

"Now name your distance."

"Blood thirsty wolf!" said Arnold "there shall be no distance!" He then turned and addressed the company.

"Gentlemen," said he, deem me not either savage or insane; that I sacrifice myself and this brutal wretch thus before your eyes, and to certain and instant destruction. For me, I confess I have no value in life. Her whom I loved I have sworn to forget; and if I existed a thousand years, should probably never see her again. This ruffian is a coward, and fears to die: tho' he does not fear daily to merit his death. I have long heard of his baseness, and regard him as an assassin—the enemy of the human race and of God—a dangerous beast—whom it will be a mercy and a virtue to destroy. My own life I would well be rid of, but would not fling it away idly when its loss may be made subservient to the destruction of vice and the relief of humanity. Here, then, I yield my breath, and here, too, this trembling and shrinking cavern shall close his course of debauchery and murder. My companions, farewell: should any one of you hereafter chance to meet Gertrude de Saale, tell her, I nobly flung away a life which her falsehood had made me despise. And now, recreant," he said, in a fierce tone, turning suddenly toward Mentz, "plant thy pistol to my bosom, as I will plant mine to thine. Let one of the company cry three, and the third number be the signal to fire."

With an increased paleness in his countenance, but with even more ferocity and firmness, Arnold threw off his cap, displaying his high brow and glossy ringlets. His lips were closed and firm, and his eyes which glistened with a deadly glare, were fixed on Mentz. He

then placed himself in an attitude of firing—broadened his exposed chest till before his foe—and with a stamp of fury and impatience raised the weapon. The brow-beaten bully attempted to do the same—but the pistol, held loosely in his grasp, whether by accident or intention, went off before the signal. Its contents passed through the garments of Arnold, who, levelling the muzzle of his own, cried calmly—"On your knees, base slave! vile dog! Down! or you die."

"Unable any longer to support his frame, the unmasked coward sunk on both knees and prayed for life with right earnest vehemence. Again wild shouts of applause and delight, and peals of riotous laughter stunned his ears. As he rose from his humiliating posture, Arnold touched him contemptuously with his foot. Groans and hisses now began to be mingled with several missiles. Mentz covered his face with his hands and rushed from the room. He was never subsequently seen among us."

MARRIAGE AFTER BURIAL.—Two Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship had each one a child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other, which was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered by the expectation of being joined together for life. Unfortunately, at the time they thought themselves on the point of completing this long wished for union, a man, far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eyes on the young lady, and made honorable proposals—her parents could not resist the temptation of a son-in-law in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply. As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her; and patiently submitted to her fate—but the anxiety of her mind preyed upon her body, which threw her into a lingering disorder that apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to her grave.

As soon as the melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hope of her widowhood, but recollecting that in her youth, she had been for some time in a lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the place of her burial, where a good bribe procured the sexton's permission to dig her up, which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety, where by proper methods, he revived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding the state she had been in; and probably as great was her pleasure at the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claims; and his reasons supported by a powerful inclination on her side, were too strong for her to resist, but as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they continued ten years, when a strong inclination of revisiting their native country seized them, which they thought they might safely gratify, and accordingly performed their voyage. The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her own husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavours to disguise herself were ineffectual. He laid his claim to her before a court of justice, and the lover defended his right, alleging, that the husband, by burying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one by freeing her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have in a court where love presided, seems to have little effect on the grave sages of the law—and the lady with her lover, not thinking it safe to wait the determination of the court, prudently retired out of the kingdom.

Simple means of preserving Health.

The public health would be greatly promoted, and ringworm prevented or cured, by washing the head daily with vinegar and water. One part vinegar to three parts of water should be applied to the head with a sponge. All schools, public and private, large families, and persons of sedentary habits, ought to use this simple and cheap remedy, which besides preventing or eradicating all diseases of the skin, will be found to impart a beautiful and healthy line to the most delicate complexion.





### New way to detect a Thief.

The other of—, the great American at man, (Mr. Webster, was a very humorous and jocos personage. Innumerable are the anecdotes that are related of him.— As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, not far from his native town, he stopped rather late 1 night at an inn in the village of—. In the bar room were about twenty different persons, who, as he entered, called out for him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had a few minutes before had a watch taken from his pocket, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

'Come, Mr. Almanack maker! you know the signs of the times, the hidden things of the season; tell who is the thief!'

'Fasten all the doors of the room, and let no one leave it; and here, landlord, go and bring your wife's great brass kettle!'

'Wh—ew! want to know! my stars! my wife's; whew—ew! quoth Boniface.

'Why, you wouldn't be the more struck up, if I told you to go to pot! Boniface did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor its bottom up; as black, soot and smokey as a chimney back. The landlord got into his bar, and looked on with eyes as big as saucers.

'You don't want any hot water nor nothing, to take off the bristles of no critter, do you squire?' said the landlord, the preparations looking a little too much like hog killing.— 'The old woman's gone to bed, & the well's dry!'

'Now go into your barn, and bring the biggest cockerell you've got.'

'Whew!—you won't bile him, will you?—he's a tough one. I can swear, squire, he didn't steal the watch. The old rooster knows when it's time to crow without looking at a watch!'

'Go along, or I won't detect the thief.'

Boniface went to the barn, and soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, cackling all the way like mad.

'Now put him under the kettle, & blow the light out.'

The old rooster was thrown under the inverted kettle, and lamp blown out.

'Now, gentlemen, I don't spose the thief is in the company, but if he is, the old rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands! Walk round in a circle, and the cock will make known the watch stealer.— The innocent need not be afraid you know!'

The company then, to humor him, and carry out the joke, walked round the kettle in the dark for three or 4 minutes.

'All done, gentlemen?'

'All done?' was the cry—'where's your crowing, we heard no cockadoodledoo!'

'Bring us a light.'

A light was brought as, ordered.

'Now hold up your hands, good folks.'

One held up his hand after another. They were of course black, from coming in contact with the soot of the kettle.

'All up?'

'All up?' was the response.

'All black?'

'A—ll—don't know; here's one fellow who hasn't held up his hand?'

'Ah, ah, my old boy! let's take a peep at your paws!'

They were examined, and were not black, like those of the rest of the company.

'You'll find your watch about him search!'

And so it proved. This fellow, not being aware, and more than the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, lest when he touched it, the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him as the thief. As the hands of all the others were blackened, the whiteness of his own showed, of course, that he dared not touch the old brass kettle, and that he was the offender. He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, and was soon lodged in an uncomfortable place as either, to wit, the jail.—*National Eagle.*

From the Boston Transcript.

PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY.

The subjoined presentments were made, in the years indicated, by the Jurors of the County of York, in Maine, and were extracted from Records of Trials there, a hundred years ago, which time, the customs and habits of the people had so greatly changed from that 'primitive simplicity' of the first settlers, that they were copied, even then, as a curious memoranda. Can any friends in Maine tell us if the Records are still in existence?

1659. We present Mr. Throp for scandalizing Mr. Syms by saying he eat a Dram of Cawdel a Morning for breakfast. Throp's answer hereto is that he supposed he had eat a silver thimble full of Cawdel to his breakfast. Mr. Throp, paying the Jury's Fees, is discharged.

1681. We present Peter Grant, a Scotchman, for not returning to his wife.

We present George for frequenting Sarah Wolfe's House after warning given.

1663. We present Jer Shear for idleness—walking up and down in neglect of his calling.

1654. We present John Wedleigh for a Common Sleeper on the Lord's Day at the Public Meeting.

We present Florence Edge, the Wife of Robert Edge, for Slandering Goody Parker the Wife of John Parker, in saying that she lusted for Rev. Mr. Bankes.

We present Christian Ellingwood, the Wife of Wm. Ellingwood, for lying under a Common Faine of having two Husbands.

We present Wm. Warder for Denying the College to be any ordinance of God, and that therefore it was not his Judgment to give anything to it when there was something demanded for it.

1757. We present James Harman for Suspicion of Incontinence with Mary Clay. In reference to this Affair, this Court enjoins an Act of Separation to be henceforth between them. So if the same Harman and Mary Clay be found Suspectively together, on due proof Harman shall forfeit £10.

1659. Joseph Phippeny presented for breeding a Disturbance in the Town Meeting, by slinging Mr. Jordan's Votes on the ground.

We present Mr. Throp for abusing Mr. Robert Jordan in his own house, inasmuch as Mr. Jordan was forced to command his own servants to turn him out of doors.

We present—for Contemptuous Treatment of Capt. Hayde being a man in authority, Theeing and Thousing him.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

We find the following beautiful extract in one of our exchange papers, from Reynolds' Voyage of the *Potomac*. The work abounds with similar passages—graceful, spirited and eloquent.

SON-SET AT SEA.

There are but few, perhaps, who have not experienced and felt the charms of evening, as the last golden beams of setting sun cast a milder glow of mellowing light and shade on all around. It is not romance: there is a high wrought sympathy—a pure and holy feeling, which often passes over the mind in the contemplation of such a scene. We had enjoyed it on shore; but never dreamed that the ocean-tossed mariner was favored with sight so lovely. It was an evening when the troubled waters of the ocean had not wholly subsided from the effects produced by a heavy blow of several days. The sun was slowly declining in the west, making his passage through numerous silvery and golden clouds, which threw upon a bank of other dark vapours which were still hovering in the east, an appearance not unlike billows of fire, undulating like the sea beneath them.

The sun's bright orb, declining all serene, Now glanced obliquely o'er the watery scene, Its heaving surface, lovely to behold, Glows in the west, a sea of living gold.

Falconer.

To the north and to the south rose masses of beautiful clouds of snowy whiteness, whose upper edges were tinged with gold; these changing into every form above, while the dark red tinge upon the water, or sparkling sea beneath, presented, altogether, a picture so beautiful, that language has not power to describe it; nor could the pencil command sufficiently varied colours, though dipped in the tints of the rainbow, and touched by the hand of a Raphael, to delineate the scene, or impart its beauties to the glowing canvass. None will call this language too strong except such as have not seen, and of course cannot appreciate, the grandeur of ocean's landscape, upon which the oldest and roughest sailor cannot look without a brighter countenance, and a silent but heartfelt acknowledgment of that being 'who stretcheth out the firmament, and holdeth the ocean in the hollow of his hand.'

THEORY AND FACT.

THEORY.—An English tourist gives the following as American characteristics:

'If there is one people in the universe who sacrifice more time to the amassing of money than the rest, it is the American nation. They rise early and work hard; they give no time to the social enjoyments of

life, they take their meal at the ringing of a bell, and hurry through it more like beasts than christians dining. There is no cessation in their planning, speculating, or calculating. When they get a glass, and notwithstanding the temperance societies they sometimes do, their boasting one of their greatest national peculiarities, begins to show itself.

There is probably a good deal of truth in this description; but in regard to the money making part of it, the writer should have recollected, that in this country people seldom get fortunes by inheritance, ready made to their hands—there are no great estates here transmitted by entail, from father to son, from generation to generation. On the contrary, every man must be the builder of his own fortune, the provider for his own family; and thus the necessity for 'rising early and working hard,' aye, and 'eating quickly' too—for here people eat to live, and do not live to eat. But what a homely would this tourist have delivered on American parsimony, had he met amongst us a circumstance like the following, which lately occurred in England, and which we find in the same paper from which we take the paragraph about American characteristics.

FACT.—A correspondent informs us of a piece of sharp dealing on many miles from Gargrave in Craven. A young tailor being sent for from some distance to sew at a house, began at 8 o'clock at night, and the job being urgent, continued at work till one in the morning, when by the invitation of the mistress of the house he retired to rest with her son. In the morning being asked his charge he had the moderation to demand three pence, when the lady of the house made a set off of two pence for lodging and actually presented the poor tailor with one penny for his five hours work.

Leed's Mercury.

On Monday of last week, the hands employed in the quarry of Harman Lydacker, situated under the high range of mountains, below Slaughter's Landing, in this county, were alarmed by the cry of murder! proceeding from a female voice, but were totally unable to discover the source from whence it came. At the same moment the crew of the sloop *Harris*, Edward, which was passing down the river, saw something suspended at the side of the mountain resembling a female form. With commendable promptitude they immediately put about, dropped anchor, and jumping into the small boat, rowed to the shore.—On arriving at the foot of the mountain, they found it to be a young girl, (aged about 16,) hanging by one foot in a cedar bush, about one hundred feet from the base, and 60 feet from the top of the perpendicular rock. To reach her from the bottom was impossible, and providing themselves with a rope they hastened around to the top, from which they lowered it. The unfortunate girl was yet able to fix it around her waist, and by this means, was drawn from her perilous situation, and rescued from impending and almost certain death. She proved to be Miss Phebe Wells, a niece of Mr. Benedict Wells, who had left his residence without the knowledge of his family, with a view of going to New York to see her friends. Unacquainted with the passage of the mountains, it is supposed, she was unaware of the danger, until she found herself descending the precipice, and the rock being perpendicular, her fall could only have been broken by the slight shrubbery which projects from the side of the cliff, until, luckily for her, she struck the cedar bush, in which her foot fortunately caught.—Her situation here may be imagined, it cannot be described: hanging by one foot to a slender bush, and a yawning gulf of rocks and stones 100 feet below—unable to extricate herself, and for aught she knew, far beyond the reach of human call. It is not at all probable that in five hundred thousand cases, one could have passed the cliffs she did, and not have been dashed to pieces long before reaching the bottom. She was not materially injured, and was conveyed to her friends in New York by the sloop *Henry* Edward, the Captain and crew of which are entitled to the highest commendations for their promptitude and humanity.—*North River Times*

SAILING TO MISSIONARIES.

We learn from the Boston Spectator that Rev. J. T. Dickinson, Rev. Mr. Arms & wife, & Alfred North and wife, sailed on Monday morning last, for Singapore. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. North are to be stationed in that place for the present. Mr. Arms is expected to be more engaged in exploring tours.

(From B'kswell's Reporter.)

Banking Capital in the U. States.

The following table, showing the amount of banking Capital in the various states of the Union, possesses considerable interest. We have compiled it from the last reports made to the several legislatures of the states, and it is proper for us to mention, that since these reports were submitted, several new institutions have been chartered—the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, the Charleston City Bank, &c., and that hence, in order to make the table complete, the reader should add the capital of all recently chartered banks. It will be perceived, that the banking capital of this state amounts to little more than 17 millions, while in 1834, that of Massachusetts amounted to \$29,409,450—and New York has more than 31 millions.

Maine,	1831	2,724,000
N. Hampshire,	"	2,454,308
Vermont,	1833	911,980
Massachusetts,	1834	29,409,450
Rhode Island,	"	7,438,848
Connecticut,	"	5,708,015
New York,	1835	31,481,460
New Jersey,	1834	6,375,000
Pennsylvania,	1835	17,084,444
Delaware,	1834	2,000,000
Maryland,	"	9,270,091
Virginia,	"	5,694,500
N. Carolina,	"	3,324,728
S. Carolina,	"	7,331,318
Georgia,	"	8,034,691
Alabama,	"	4,308,507
Mississippi,	"	11,000,000
Louisiana,	"	33,664,755
Tennessee,	"	5,242,827
Kentucky,	1835	10,000,000
Ohio,	1834	5,986,625
Indiana,	1835	1,500,000
Illinois,	1835	1,700,000
D. Columbia,	1834	3,355,305
Florida,	"	1,000,000
Michigan,	"	2,250,000
		\$219,280,549

There is comment in the following extract, which is too prominent not to be exceedingly forcible.—To how many toiling, delving beings in this wilderness world where all is mutability, will its few monitory lines apply? It is no picture of the imagination; no mirage of the mind; there are thousands in the world acting upon such principles and preparing for such melancholy results.

How to be rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich.—It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable, and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness—death comes to finish the work: the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes.—Where?

More metamorphosing of the sexes.

A black being called Sarah Thompson, and dressed in female apparel was taken to the upper police on Saturday, charged with stealing a purse, a ring and pocket book, the property of Mrs. Lozier, No. 55 Renwick street. The prison had lived with the above lady for some time as chambermaid, or maid of all work, until the period of the robbery; suspicion falling upon Sarah (so called) an arrest took place, and the lynx-eyed officer discovered a small sprouting of down on the upper lip of the prisoner which seemed too sturdy to appertain to the petticoat tribe; and on further investigation the said Sarah turned out to be Mr. Peter Thompson, a full blooded negro, 19 years of age, who confessed his crime and was committed. He was raised, as he says, in Tarrytown.

New York Courier.

FACULTIES OF THE EAR.

It is extraordinary what an effort nature makes upon the loss of sight to restore the deficiency by sharpening the hearing and touch—as in the case of Huber, the great naturalist who has made so many discoveries in the minute of insects; and also of Mr. Goff, of Kendal, an eminent botanist, who can tell the name or species of any plant or flower by the touch. Dr. Darwin informs us, in his *Zoonomia*, that the late Justice Fielding walked for the first time into his room, when he once visited him, and after speaking a few words, said, 'this room is twenty two feet long, eighteen wide, and

twelve high; all of which he guessed by the ear.

Blind people have a peculiar method of presenting the ear and in some cases acquire the power of moving it when much interested.—

The incessant use they make of it gives them an indescribable quickness; a soft sonorous voice with them is the symbol of beauty; and so nice a discernment is a blind person of the accents of speech, that through the voice he fancies he can see the soul. Sir John Fielding possessed a great faculty of this sort, and he could recollect every thief that had been brought before him by the tone and accent of his voice for more than forty years.—*Gardner's Music of Nature.*

GREAT SHIP.

The following particulars in relation to the 'big ship' *Pennsylvania*, now on the stocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, are copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer of last week. They were communicated for publication by a sailmaker in the Navy: 220 feet lower deck; 217 length aloft; 190 feet length of keel for tonnage; 56, feet 9 inches moulded breadth of beam for tonnage; 69 feet moulded breadth outside of wales; 23 feet depth of hold; 51 feet extreme depth amidships; 3,306 23 95 tonnage; guns 140—18, 341 yards duck, one set of sails—14,624 yards duck, for bags, hammocks, boat sails, awnings, &c.—total 32,965 yards—11 inches shrouds—10 inch main stay—278 feet mainmast—93 yards 1 foot—110 feet main yard—82 feet topsail yard—52 feet topgallant yard—36 feet royal yard—10,000 pounds sheet anchor—25 inches anchor—1,531 yards main-topsail.

EMIGRANTS.

The New York Evening Star says, 'From the first of January to the 1st of July, the number of emigrants landed at this port alone, is fourteen thousand six hundred seventy four, and up to the present time may be computed at upwards of fifteen thousand; and as the winter months are generally unfavourable to emigration, we are safe in estimating the number which will arrive here in the year 1835, at thirty thousand. Of the late arrivals, we are informed by undoubted authority, that a greater portion of the emigrants were destitute, and required assistance almost upon landing. Of the number arriving in various other parts of the Union, we have no means of ascertaining.

Unpopular as the subject may be among our thriving population, we cannot but think that the time has come when we should enact new alien laws. The happiness and prosperity of our country will depend upon it.

Manners of the Spaniards.

Much has been said of the jealousy of the Spaniards, and in England it is generally received opinion that they are a jealous race but I never found them such: quite the contrary. In Madrid, a married woman may go to any house she pleases, or where and with whom she wishes. They might have been a different people when Spanish romances and Spanish plays; old ones I mean—were written; but if the manners and habits of the people were then truly narrated, I can with truth say that no nation in the world has undergone a more wholesome, thorough, and radical reform than Spain.—*Correspondence of the U. S. Journal.*

Insult to an American Consul.

Our correspondent at Marsailles, under date of June 2d, gives the following account of what is deemed an outrage to the American Consul, Mr. CROXALL, by the authorities at that place.

'You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you, the treatment the American Consul has been subject to, on account of a drunken servant woman, whom he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the Court *D'Assises* and acquitted by the Jury; but the judges after the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors, for the plaintiff formed what they called a civil court and condemned him to a fine of 2000 francs and the cost. According to the opinion of many, the act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the judge, or president, on account of the 25 million affair—which is likely, the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially with the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will there obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance.'

Mercantile Ad.





## THE BORDERER.

"Nullus in verba magistri"

STOY-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, August 4, 1855.

### TO PRINTERS.

#### The Borderer for Sale.

We offer for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is, at present, profitable, and we have no hesitation in saying, that to a young man of industrious habits, possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

We made a day or two since a trip on the Washington rail road, starting with a train of three commodious and very large cars, each capable of holding sixty passengers, and all drawn by one steam engine. The average speed of the train was about eighteen miles per hour, and it frequently exceeded twenty-five, the engine being under perfect command, suddenly moderating its gait at the curves, or in passing the highest embankments, and stopping at a short notice. We had the pleasure of witnessing a new application, not exactly of steam power, but of its generator the boiling water, by the ejecting of which the engineer quickly cleared the road of some obstructing cows.

The passage of the cars is a novel sight, which attracts the inhabitants of the country long distances to witness; and well it may, for it is enough to excite a special wonder to behold a row of long houses roaring along the road, borne at the rate of 30 miles an hour by the snorting engine.

The train came on Monday morning from the depot beyond Bladensburg to that on the outskirts of Baltimore, in one hour and fifty minutes, the distance being about thirty-three miles. This is the average time taken to make the trip, and proves that when the whole route shall be completed, the passage between Baltimore and Washington will be made with ease in two hours. Appages included.

Balt. American.

It is gratifying to learn from the Canadian papers, of the uninterrupted enjoyment of extra ordinary health which now prevails in the British provinces, but year the sea, desolating pestilence our "birds of passage," in their flight to the Springs and Niagara, did not forget the "mild" passage down the rapids of the St. Lawrence and Montreal, and the bold scenery of Quebec and its fortress, and Montmorency—all of which they may now visit with impunity.

Foulson's American.

**SINGULAR.**—The Montreal Herald states that a labouring man named Hawkins, died in that city on the evening of Sunday, the 19th inst. from the effects of a sting on the cheek, from some venomous insect, on the previous Thursday. Before medical advice was resorted to, breathing was obstructed, and the swelling had extended over the greater portion of the body. He expired in a most dreadful state of agony, and has left a wife and six young children. What species of insect he was stung by, the Herald says, we could not ascertain, but he described it as having been very small.

**Apalachicola abandoned.**—The inhabitants of the town of Apalachicola, in the territory of Florida, dissatisfied with the terms offered them by the proprietors of the Mammoth grant of Forbes & Co. within which the town is situated, have agreed to get up a town at Joseph's Bay, to be called St. Joseph. A company was incorporated at the last session of the council, to cut a canal from the Apalachicola river, to St. Joseph's Bay. The stock has been subscribed for, and the election of directors was to take place on the 20th inst.

**Elections.**—The general elections took place in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama on the 3d inst. In Tennessee, they will take place on the 6th inst, and in North Carolina sometime during this month.

### From the Alexandri Gazette.

#### MELANCHOLLY FIRE.

During the storm on Sunday afternoon last, the lightning struck the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church in this place, and in a few moments, this ancient and venerable building was completely enveloped in flames. The fire spread with such rapidity from the steeple to the roof, and from the roof to every part of the edifice, that notwithstanding the most praiseworthy exertions were made by the fire companies and by individuals to arrest its progress, there remained in a few hours nothing of the church but its walls. We understand that the splendid organ belonging to the church, together with most of its furniture, was either destroyed by fire or rendered unfit for future service by the damage it received in removal.

Not the least part of the loss sustained by the town in this melancholy disaster was that of the Bell. Its mournful and lingering notes were familiar to all our inhabitants, and there was a sadness and sweetness in its sound which every child would recognise as the sound of the church going bell. So strong was the feeling evinced for this appendage of the venerable building, that we understood that while the fire was ravaging it, "Save the Bell! Save the Bell!" was the universal cry of those who from their childhood were wont to hail its notes as the summons to divine worship. It was not the mere loss of a bell but the loss of such a bell, that was so generally deplored—its simple sounds, perhaps, associating themselves in the mind with early and cherished recollections.

Through the active exertions of our fellow citizens, the adjoining buildings, some of which are of a highly combustible character, were saved from the danger which menaced them throughout the conflagration.

The amiable and excellent Pastor of the Church was temporarily absent from town at the time of the accident.

### WAR WITH MEXICO.

We should not at all be surprised to see, one of these days, a war between Mexico and the United States, growing out of the present movements and demonstrations in the Territory of Texas.

It is evident that Mexico cannot succeed in establishing a republican form of government. During ten or fifteen years all sorts of attempts have been made to organize that country on republican principles, but the state of society, the ambition of the military, the pride of the grandees, and the superstition of the priest-hood, have hitherto presented insuperable obstacles. Independent countries bordering on each other, having different forms of government, naturally fall into irreconcilable antipathies. The feuds between Sparta and Athens originated in the opposite tendencies of their several forms of government. The perpetual war of the miniature republics of modern Italy sprung from like causes.

Of late years the Mexican authorities and Mexican people have exhibited a particular hatred to the character and institutions of the United States. On the borders between the two countries, a movement has begun, which may soon lead to more open demonstrations. We allude to Texas. It is well known here that the once great and celebrated expedition of Col. Burr had, for its object the conquest of that territory—it is a beautiful, rich, fertile, extensive country, as large as any of the second rate States of the Union, and would be quite a prize for military adventure. Of late years emigration from the United States has poured into its fertile fields in floods. A large majority of its inhabitants are Americans. They have on several occasions raised the standard of independence, and their physical strength is increasing daily. If in the event of a contest between the despotic government of Mexico, and the free citizens of Texas, the United States should aid, directly or indirectly, the latter, it might lead to a rupture between the two countries. The result would probably be the entire independence of Texas, and its separation from Mexico. Thousands of adventurers would crowd into Texas from the U. States, to aid their brethren there against the rapacious and bloody Spaniard.

On these grounds therefore a war between Mexico and the U. States, is much more probable than a war with France or any European state.

N. Y. Herald.

The trips on the Washington Rail road, that is, between Baltimore and Bladensburg, are made twice a day each way. The trains are drawn by locomotive engines whose power and fleetness are not surpassed by any in the world. We are proud to say that they are exclusively of Baltimore construction, and have been brought to their present high degree of perfection through the liberal and judicious

encouragement extended by the Ohio Rail road Company to the inventive talent and mechanical skill of the agents in their employ. Of all the seasons of the year the present, is always understood to be the dulllest for passenger travelling between this city and Washington, and yet notwithstanding this dullness, and the incomplete state of the Rail road, we learn that the Company's receipts have been three hundred dollars per day since the opening. A very handsome beginning, indeed. Baltimore American.

### WHALING FROM BRISTOL.

The Gazette of Saturday says, "Our 17 whalers now out, only one remains unheard from: the aggregate of oil, on board the others was between 13,000 and 14,000 bbls. at the last advicer, since when it has undoubtedly been augmented. Three of the ships are expected to arrive in the course of ensuing fall, and although one of these has been unsuccessful, the three cargoes will be worth not less than \$100,000." Well done Bristol!—New Bedford Gaz.

### From the Louisiana Ado., July 11.

#### OUTRAGE AT VICKSBURG.

##### SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

We have just learned the particulars of this horrible affair reported by one of the steamboats yesterday. It appears that some persons had kept a gambling house at Vicksburg for some time, and as usual in similar establishments, had their pimps and their decoys employed, inveigling inexperienced young men into the lion's den, where they were invariably fleeced of all they possessed, and frequently ill-treated by the conductors. The inhabitants, determined to avenge the nuisance, had held several meetings, and given notice repeatedly to the offenders to quit the city by a certain time, or suffer the consequences of an outraged community. The day at length arrived when the committee waited on them; and told them, that their passage was paid for on board a steamboat and quit they must; they positively refused—the committee retired to deliberate and again returned, but the house was closed, and whilst endeavoring to gain admittance, several shots were fired from the windows, one of which struck Dr. Bodley, the chairman of the committee and caused his immediate death. Another gentleman of respectability was severely wounded, and the rest of the bullets passed thro' the hats of the other members of the committee. The towns-people immediately assembled, broke open the houses seized five men, the only inmates, dragged them to the public square and HANGED them INSTANTLY!!! They posted sentries, and gave notice that any person who approached them for twenty-four hours would be served likewise. All the money which was of large amount, was piled upon a table before the suspended bodies, and the committee paid it away to all who could prove they had lost money at the house. About twelve or 15 persons in connection with the house, started for this city in haste to avoid a similar fate. "These are the particulars as we have heard them—we shall make no comments upon so dreadul an occurrence, hoping the accounts have been exaggerated.

Since the above was in type we have heard that Dr. Bodley was murdered in the gaming house, after having won a considerable sum of money at the table, which was the original cause of this execution of summary justice, or Lynch Law as it is called. The persons executed were, Mr. North, who kept a tavern, Dutch Bill, his barkeeper, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Cullin and Mr. McCall.

### From the Nashville Banner, July 11.

**Insurrection of slaves in Mississippi.**—A merchant of Nashville received a letter this morning, from a gentleman of respectability in Mississippi, giving an account of an extensive meditated insurrection of the slaves in that State which was fortunately discovered a few days before the intended massacre took place. The letter is evidently written under strong excitement and perhaps with some exaggeration; but the account given is, no doubt, substantially true.

The writer says: "I take a few moments from the awful distress and confusion existing here, to inform you that this (Hind-) and several adjoining counties, have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut, by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes, for the last six months, headed by

white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the 4th of July. Their plans were well laid, and, no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered had we not been saved only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man who was it all the secrets, and was to have been high in command, and who revealed to his master the whole plan; and to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

A great many negroes were, in consequence taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes and five or six white men have been hung without any form of law or trial except an examination before the examining committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Doctor Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place above this and proceed thence, through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton after being condemned upon negro testimony made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

The legislature of Delaware has passed unanimously a bill granting to the Wilmington & Susquehanna Rail Road company all the powers necessary for the speedy completion of their road.

### A FEAT.

The proverbial recklessness of sailors was singularly illustrated by an occurrence which took place at the wharf north of Market street yesterday. A sailor finding the heat of the weather uncomfortable determined to take a bath. He accordingly prepared himself, taking off his shoes and outer garments, and binding up his trousers in such a manner that they did not impede his motions. He then commenced ascending the rigging of a brig lying at the wharf. He continued to climb up until he had reached an elevation, to dive from which was a feat so desperate that no one supposed he would venture it. Jack, however, looking down for a moment, said he was not high enough, and recommenced climbing. He at length attained the greatest elevation, and standing on the round block that caps the highest mast, he balanced himself on his fearful perch and prepared for his desperate leap. A crowd had by this time collected; and Jack gratified his vanity by shouting forth with stentorian lungs, a speech. "Men," said he, "I'm a-going to do a feat—a great feat. I've done it afore in Baltimore and Boston, but not in Philadelphia. Men, I'm a-going to dive from this here mast, and them what thinks it's a feat ought to give me what they can spare, to encourage native talent, as the adelsolk say. So here goes!"—and he did go. He leaped from his height, head foremost down. A thrill and cry of horror ran through the crowd as his form darted through the air, and fell, with a loud concussion, in the water. He was under water but a short time—and rising on the surface and shaking the water from his hair, he returned to his vessel and his work.—Phil. Gaz.

### The age of the Chivalry is gone.

The journeymen printers of Boston have met and made arrangements to strike. What does the reader suppose that these gallant gentlemen are about to strike at? The woman. The Boston Gazette says—"A handbill was out yesterday calling on the journeymen Printers to strike, not for the purpose of obtaining an advance in wages or a reducing tariff of time, but for the avowed purpose of getting rid of the ladies." In Boston females are extensively engaged in setting up types. The labor is light, and the ladies are enabled to make handsome wages by it. It seems that the lords of creation are not disposed to submit to this competition; and are determined to strike. Do they suppose that females have not wants to supply, and the right to supply them by honest labor? Are they ignorant of the trials and sufferings of the unprotected portion of that sex, of the difficulty of attaining even the necessities of life, and of the thousand evils & dangers which beset their path? Have they no pity, no relenting ruth?

We are sure the printers of Boston will have nothing to do with so ungentle a movement. "Get rid of the ladies!" It will be a dangerous experiment.—Phil. Gaz.

**MARRIED** on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. C. H. Mustard, John P. Ronts, Esq. to MARGARET E. eldest daughter of Lem. P. Spence, Esquire, both of this county.

### VALUABLE IRON FURNACE, GRIST & SAW MILLS.

ON Thursday, the twenty-seventh instant, (August,) at one o'clock, at the Exchange, all that Valuable Tract of Land, Furnace, and Grist Mills, situate in Worcester and Somerset Counties, Md. known as Nasseongo Furnace & Mills. The tract consists of about SEVEN THOUSAND acres of Land, well wooded and embracing immense beds of IRON ORE, to which access is more readily and cheaply had than to any other work on the seaboard. The FURNACE is driven by Nasseongo River, a powerful and constant stream; and attached to it is a good GRIST & SAW MILL, which finds abundant business. On an adjacent stream, (called Dividing Creek) there is another GRIST and SAW MILL.

There have been recently erected a first rate DWELLING HOUSE and a sufficient number of workmen's houses, all of which are nearly new,—with a Store-house, Barn, and other capacious out houses.

With the FURNACE and MILL SEAT, there will be sold the fixtures and tools necessary for an immediate blast, together with twenty one thousand bushels of Coal and six hundred and fifty tons of Ore on the bank, and one thousand tons of Ore at the beds.

The title is indisputable, and possession can be given immediately. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those who design to purchase will visit the works. Any other particulars will be made known by reference to George H. Springer, at the works—to Lewis M. Walker, Monroe Forge, Gloucester county, or to Andrew M. Jones, 17 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

R. LEMMON, & CO.

August 4, 1834.

The Snow-Hill Bordeter, Princess Anne Herald, and Easton Whig will publish the above to the amount of \$3 each and charge the office of the American, Baltimore.

## Clark's

### OLD ESTABLISHED

#### LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Balt. & Calvert Sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES!

PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars,

MILLIONS OF MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835.

**NOTICE.** any person or persons, throughout the U. States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by Mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—immediately after the drawing—please address

### JOHN CLARK,

Old established prize vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.—1y

### THE GENTLEMEN'S

#### VADE MECUM.

(Saturday, July 25, 1835)

**MUNDIO.**—We to-day furnish our patrons with a likeness, from an authentic original, of the celebrated English horse MUNDIO, the winner of the Derby stakes during the present year; and likewise with an engraving, illustrative of the late panic in the London Money Market—copied from Bell's Life in London—received by the latest arrivals, both of which will doubtless prove acceptable.

### THE FAIR AMBASSADOR.

In our next number we shall have the satisfaction of publishing the popular petite comedy of the Irish Ambassador, in which POWER made his first appearance in this city, and which continued, throughout his stay in this country, to be the most attractive entertainment that could be brought forward. We believe that this piece has never been published, having been altered and improved from a French vaudeville, by Power himself, and kept for his own use. We have taken pains to publish it precisely as performed in the city—the speeches of Sir Patrick O'Plenipo being too precious to be reported, incorrectly.



**A CARD.**  
**A. W. PEARCE,**  
**DENTIST,**

BEING on a short visit to Snow-Hill, and its vicinity, will during his stay, attend to all calls pertaining to his profession.

N. B. Persons who wish to preserve their **TEETH**, and avoid the consequences which their loss must occasion, cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of paying an early attention to them, especially as every unhealthy condition of the **TEETH** and **GUMS**, involve interests of great, if not of life-time importance.

Being aware that many persons are deterred from having recourse to a Dentist for the preservation & healthy condition of their **teeth** in consequence of the exorbitant charges, usually made for Dental operations—and that their preservation ought to be an object of anxiety and solicitude to every individual, not only for the communication of food, (a process preparatory and indispensable to a quick and easy digestion) a correct enunciation of language, but for the health of the general system, I have, therefore, thought proper to state that my charges will be so low, as to bring my professional services within the reach of most who need them.

Mr. PEARCE may be found at Mr. Moses C. Smith's Hotel, the first of August, but will visit families in any part of the county without extra charge if requested. He will return once a year and review his operations without additional expense.

The most satisfactory references can be given as to professional qualifications.

A. W. P.

July 25, 1835.

**Money in Market.**  
**NEGROES**



**WANTED.**

THE subscribers have lately returned to the Eastern Shore, and wish to purchase from 50 to 100 **NEGROES**,

of both sexes, for which they will give the highest cash prices. J. C. CHILES, will take his stand at Salisbury, Md. P. T. REDDING, at Snow-Hill, Md. and Drummond-Town, Va. Letters addressed to me at Drummond-Town, during my absence, will be strictly attended to by Mr. Dix; any communication addressed to me at Snow-Hill, during my absence, will be promptly attended to by Mr. Joseph D. Givan.

All communications from abroad, will be thankfully received, and as punctually attended to, as if on personal application.

T. P. REDDING, J. C. CHILES.

July 14, 1835.

**NEW COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.**  
NO. 82. SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned formerly of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, having associated themselves in the **Commission Business**,

under the firm of W. & N. MITCHELL, and taken the above very commodious Warehouse, are now prepared to receive, and sell, on the usual commission,

Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Flax Seed, Bacon, Lard, Cotton, Tobacco, Staves, Shingles, &c. &c.

Goods of all kinds, will be thankfully received, either on sale or storage. They could give many references for character and capacity, but will rest their claims to public favor, upon the opinion of those who may favor them with their custom.

They pledge themselves to attend with fidelity to the business of their employers, and to render every satisfaction in their power.

The patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, } 2m.  
July 21, 1835. }

The Kent Buble, Centreville Times, Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, Borderer, Snow-Hill, and Herald, Princess-Anne, Maryland, will copy the above two months, and send bill and paper, to

No. 82 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE co-partnership of ARTHUR W. BURROUGHS, & ISAAC DAVIS, heretofore trading under the firm of Burroughs and Davis, is hereby dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and close their respective accounts.

New-town, July 21, 1835.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM;**  
OR THE  
**Sporting and Dramatic Companion,**  
INTERSPERSED WITH A  
**MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS,**  
INCLUDING  
**Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES,**  
**Philosophical and Natural PHENOMENA,**  
**LEGERDEMAIN, &c.**

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia, and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively—and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—it will be materially advanced.

The different PLAYS and FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.

THE following is a list of those which have already appeared—

Charles the First is She a Brigand  
The Hunchback  
The Deep, Deep Sea  
Cheap Living  
Shakespeare's Early Days  
Henri Quatre  
Quite Correct  
Beggars of Bethnal Green  
Husband and Wives  
Man of Ten Thousand  
The Ladies' Man  
I'll Tell You What  
The Golden Farmer  
Speculation  
Olympic Devils  
Englishmen to India  
Shakespeare Festival  
The East Indian  
My Friend the Governor  
Victorine  
The Omnibus  
The Child of Nature  
The Rencontre  
The Duel  
The Sisters  
Vidocq  
Hernani

Miss Milford.  
R. P. Smith.  
J. S. Knowles.  
J. R. Planché.  
E. Reynolds.  
C. A. Somers.  
T. Morton.  
R. P. Smith.  
J. S. Knowles.  
Thomas Holcroft.  
William E. Burton.  
Mrs. Inchbald.  
Benjamin Webster.  
F. M. Reynolds.  
Planché and Dance.

W. T. Moncrieff.  
M. G. Lewis.  
J. R. Planché.  
H. M. Milner.  
Mrs. Inchbald.  
R. B. Peake.  
W. Barrymore.  
James Kenney.

The MSS. copy of the Irish Ambassador, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which Tyrone Power so successfully amused the public as Sir Patrick O'Tempo, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources—Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse EDWIN FORREST.

The Imported Racing Horse, MESSENGER.

The favourite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her foal—by ECLIPSE.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.

The well-known English Race Horse TOUCHSTONE.

A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of 7 columns.

Among a variety of other embellishments of subjects of interests which have been published, are the following—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.—On the Structure & Character of the Horse.—On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.—Rules for Novices in Shooting.—Methods for feeding and training Dogs.—Biographies of celebrated Horses, (with their Portraits).—Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.—Approved games from Hoyle and others.—Criticism on Plays and Actors.—The most popular Songs, set to music.—The art of Legerdemain illustrated.—A variety of receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.—An epitome of important passing events.—Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

THE VADE MECUM is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at 3s per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA, a volume of about 340 pages, containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for transportation, is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is three dollars payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A Premium consisting of two volumes, 500 pages each, of the Novelist's Magazine, containing 8 different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent who shall procure 4 names to the Modern Acting Drama or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. (July 29)

**Cash in Market.**

**NEGROES**



**WANTED.**

THE subscriber will give at all times, the highest cash prices, for **NEGROES** of all kinds. I can at all times be found by applying at Snow-Hill, Md.

JOSEPH D. GIVAN.

July 14, 1835.

**STEAMBOAT**



**PATUXENT.**

White-Haven & Baltimore.

THE Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. George Weems having undergone very great improvements and being now in first rate, order in every particular will resume her route between WHITE-HAVEN and BALTIMORE, weekly, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst. (April) at six o'clock in the morning, starting from the Maryland State Wharf in the City of Baltimore, and at the same hour every Tuesday thereafter: Returning, she will leave Whitehaven every Wednesday, morning at seven o'clock.

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety.

Passage to or from White-Haven, - - - - - \$3 50

Children under 10 years, \$1 75

& All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE WEEMS.

April 21, 1835

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.

April, 1835.

Information Wanted of William Johnson, (some-times calling himself Elihu Patterson), after his mother's first marriage, was honorably discharged from the Army of the U. S. on the 15th of Dec. last, at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, state of Illinois, and left that post at or about the same time, with the intention of returning home to his disconsolate mother in Philadelphia, by the way of Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, since which time he has not been heard of. His friends are fearful that he is no longer living. Any information respecting him, will be gratefully received, and editors of papers will be, conferring a charitable and humane act, by publishing the same. Addressed to his distressed mother, MARY PATTERSON, Philadelphia, Penn.

July 21, 1835.

**INSOLVENT NOTICE.**

THE creditors of Geo. H. Parsons, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be filed against his final discharge.

July 14, 1835.

**NOTICE.**

THE creditors of Walter Kelly, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county Court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge.

June 30, 1835.

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# THE BORDERER.

VOLUME 9.

SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1835.

NUMBER 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**LEWIS CATON,**  
Snow-Hill, Worcester County, Md.

## TERMS.

Two Dollars a year if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid at the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions are always intended for a year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements published three times for One Dollar per square, and twenty-five cents per square for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Administrators, Executors, and Constables, advertising Sales, will be charged until the expiration of the day of sale, when the money will be expected from the Officer.

Persons sending advertisements to this office are requested to state the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued until forth, and charged accordingly.

All communications must come post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

## The Deserter's Chateau.

On a cold and cheerless evening in the autumn of 1816, as the notary of Vendome was preparing to retire to rest, a carriage drove hastily up to his door, and word was brought him that the Comtesse de Merset desired his immediate attendance at La Grande Breteche. She was not expected to live through the night, and had just received extreme unction at the hands of her confessor. Rumour said the Comtesse and her husband had been living together in the most singular manner during the past six months. They gave admittance to none, and the Comtesse resided entirely in her own suite of apartments at one end of the mansion, while the Comte confined himself to the other. But a short time before that, at which the notary was summoned to attend the death-bed of the Comtesse, the Comte de Merset had suddenly left the Chateau, and gone to Paris, where, after leading a life it was asserted, of great excess, he had lately died. On the day of his departure, the Comtesse had caused the Chateau to be almost entirely dismantled, most of the furniture, pictures, and tapestry burnt, or otherwise completely destroyed—and that that

which she never emerged from her room to attend mass in the neighbouring church. She refused admittance to all who either from duty or curiosity called upon her; and to her confessor, who was said to be long and frequent. It was the gossip of the town, that she was also much afflicted with the blue veil, and that she was endeavouring to procure a cure for it, and that she was not easily susceptible of consolation, and the gentle and amiable manners of the lovely Comtesse won all hearts. The change that had lately taken place in her conduct, had not failed to excite many conjectures as to its cause, and by some, madness had been assigned as a sufficient explanation. She was now dying, and no one had ever heard she was ill; and she had herself refused all medical aid, feeling, perhaps, her state too hapless, to allow of human assistance proving of any avail.

It was near midnight, when the notary reached La Grande Breteche, and ascended in dark and lofty staircase passing through various large and desolate apartments, wholly deprived of furniture, or of the appearance of being inhabited, cold, damp, and cheerless, around which the light but by the attendant threw a chamber, where lay the dying Comtesse deeper shade, he at length reached the state stretched on a bed whose rich satin hangings and dark waving plumes shed so deep a gloom, it was some time before the eye rested upon its tenant. One strong ray of light however, from a lamp placed on a small table near her, on which, also, stood an ivory and ebony crucifix, fell upon the white pillows that supported her pale form. The rest of the furniture in the apartment consisted only of a couch for the confidential attendant, and two large fauteuils. Though the night

was chill and tempestuous, there was no fire on the wide hearth, and the walls being hung with dark arras, the gloom was unbroken.

On approaching the bed, the notary nearly started at the sight of the spectral figure within. The Comtesse was sitting almost upright—supported by pillows; her large, dark and glazing eyes, immovably fixed in their sockets, seemed already those of the dead, her face was of the hue of a waxen image—her fine black hair, parted across her pale, damp brow, was in part intermingled with gray, though her years did not exceed thirty, and her

features were painfully shrivelled; the skin was stretched tightly over the bones, and veins and muscles distinctly visible. Her whole form, thin to emaciation, still bore the traces of past beauty, although it was almost impossible to imagine how any human creature could have retained life in so frail a tenement. She was worn to a shadow by fever, which had struck directly at the root of her existence. Her lips were of a pale violet colour, and when she spoke, they scarcely moved sufficiently to show that they had life; and the upper one, which was beautiful formed, was marked by that soft, dark shade, which is the sign of a naturally strong constitution, and forcibly showed the intensity of the sufferings through which she must have passed, before arriving at that state of artificial existence, now so near the period of its termination. The notary, in the course of his professional life, had seen many dying persons, but their expiring agonies, nay, even the tears and despair of whole surviving families, had failed of making the impression upon him, which the sight of that lady, alone, and perishing in the silence of her vast and deserted Chateau had done on this fearful night. The whole scene lay before his eyes like a picture of the dead, for not a living sound interrupted the awfulness of the place—even the respiration of the expiring Comtesse was so low and so

rapid, that it seemed to be the sound of death, and striking not the senses which covered her scarce animated form. At length, her large glassy eyes moved; she made an effort to raise her right hand, but it fell again powerless on the coverlid—words like faint breathings issued from her lips, for her voice was soundless and extinct.

"I have waited long and impatiently for you," she said, and a faint flush passed over her cheek with the effort to address him.

"Lady," the notary began—but she made a sign to him to be silent; at the same moment, her attendant hastily rose from her chair, and approaching him, whispered, "Speak not."

The notary obeyed, and placed himself on the seat she motioned to take. A few moments after, Madame de Merset collected all her powers for one last effort, succeeded in getting her hand underneath her pillow. For an instant, she paused exhausted, then with another violent exertion, withdrew from it a sealed packet—large drops stood on her brow, as she feebly addressed her attentive listener.

"I confide to you my will," she said, and a low cry, feeble as that of a new born infant's, burst from her lips at these words. "Oh! my God! pardon!" she murmured, snatching a crucifix which lay on the bed beside her, and carrying it rapidly to her lips, expired.

Previously there had been suffering and intense sorrow in her eyes, but her last look was one of joy—and the bright expression remained fixed on her countenance after death.

When the will was opened, it was found that the Comtesse de Merset had nominated the notary of Vendome her executor, leaving all her large property with the exception of a few legacies, to the Hospital of Vendome. Her dispositions with regard to La Grande Breteche were very particular and excited much surprise. The Chateau and all its appurtenances were to be left, for the space of fifty years from the day of her death, exactly in the same state in which they then were. All the apartments were to be strictly shut up, and no person whatever allowed to enter them, upon any pretext—no repairs to be permitted, either about the Chateau or gardens, but all was to be suffered to fall into the natural state of decay, which so long a period as that named would not fail to bring upon them. If at the end of the term, the wishes of

the testatrix should have been strictly complied with, La Grande Breteche was to become the property of the notary or his heirs for ever—should they however, have been neglected, it reverted to the Comtesse's next heirs at law—who, as well as the notary, were charged with the fulfilment of certain dispositions annexed in a codicil the seal of which was not to be broken till the expiration of the above space of time.

Many years passed away—and with them much of the interest and curiosity excited by the description which the notary failed not to give of the Comtesse de Merset's death-bed, her strange testament; and the subsequent decay and ruin of her once beautiful Chateau. At length, an incident occurred, which by throwing light on her mysterious history revived in some degree the curiosity of the public. A priest belonging to a neighbouring monastery had been summoned to shroud a dying woman of the name of Rosalie Lebas, when a strange and fearful secret was revealed to him—an account of which was found among his papers at his death, a short time after, by the superior of his convent. The following are the facts which were thus elicited.

About six months prior to her death, the Comtesse de Merset, having been seriously indisposed, occupied a separate suit of apartments from those of the Comte, at La Grande Breteche. Her sleeping room looked upon the river, and had sash windows opening upon the lawn, which sloped pleasantly towards its banks. Within this apartment was a small recess with a glass door, which served as an oratory—it was about four feet square, and constructed within the thickness of the wall. On the night in question, by one of those strange fatalities for which there is no explanation, the Comte returned home two hours later than usual, from a club where he usually spent his evenings in reading the papers.

His conversation, and the subject for a long and animated discussion, after which, being already excited by argument, the Comte had lost a considerable sum at billiards. On returning home, he had usually satisfied himself, for some time past, by asking the Comtesse's attendant, Rosalie, if her lady were retired to rest, ere he proceeded to his own apartments—but on this night, it occurred to him he would visit her himself that he might recount his ill luck. Accordingly, instead of summoning Rosalie, he proceeded directly to the chamber of the Comtesse. His well known step resounded along the corridor, and at the instant he turned the handle of the door, he fancied he heard that of the oratory within, close suddenly; but when he entered the apartment, he saw Madame de Merset standing before the hearth, on which smouldered the embers of a half extinguished fire. It immediately occurred to him it must have been Rosalie who went into the oratory, from which, however there was no egress but through the Comtesse's apartments. Yet a suspicion of a darker nature nevertheless, crossed his imagination, like a sudden flash of dazzling light, which could not be extinguished. He looked fixedly at his wife—and there seemed a troubled expression in her eye as she avoided his searching glance.

"You are late to night," she said; and there was a slight tremor in her voice, usually so clear and musical.

The Comte did not reply, for at that instant, as if to strengthen the horrid thoughts which possessed his secret soul, Rosalie entered the room. Turning abruptly from her, he folded his arms moodily across his breast, and impatiently but mechanically paced the apartment.

"You are ill my lord, I fear—bring you evil tidings?" gently enquired the Comtesse, as Rosalie proceeded to undress her. But he still continued silent—"You may retire," added Madame de Merset to her attendant, for she foresaw something more than usual was gathering on the disturbed brow of her lord, and she wished to meet it alone.

As soon as Rosalie was gone, or supposed to be so, for she took care to remain within hearing M. de Merset approached his lady, and said, coldly, with an attempt at

serenity, though his lips trembled and his whole face was pale, with emotion, "Some one is concealed within that oratory."

The Comtesse looked calmly, and somewhat proudly, at her husband; and simply answered, "No! my lord."

That No smote like a knife across his heart, for he dared not believe her and yet never had she seemed more pure to him, than at that moment. He was advancing a step towards the door of the oratory, as if to convince himself, when the Comtesse, placing her hand upon his arm, arrested him—and looking at him for a moment, with an expression of deep melancholy, said in a voice which trembled with emotion.

"Should you find no one there, remember all must be at an end between us for ever!"

And there was an ineffable dignity in her look and manner which awed the Comte's suspicions, and made him pause in purpose.

"No Josephine!" he exclaimed, "I open not that door, as guilty or innocent, we then must part. But listen! I know all thy purity of heart, and the sanctity of the life thou leadest—thou wouldst not commit a mortal sin at the expense of thy soul!"—she looked at him wildly.

Here a tiny crucifix, taken from a box in her room, and which she wore on a chain round her neck, she held up, and said, "I swear to me, before that image there is no one there, and I will never seek to enter."

The Comtesse took the crucifix and murmured, "I swear."

"Louder!" said her husband, and repeated, "I swear before the virgin, there is no one concealed in that oratory."

And she repeated the words of the oath without any visible emotion.

"Is well!" M. de Merset coldly said—then added, after a moment's silence, his eye restrained upon the crucifix she had just laid down, which was of ebony and silver, and of exquisite workmanship—"You have something there which I need."

"I met with it accidentally at Duvierville's, who bought it of one of the Spanish prisoners of war, when they passed through Vendome on their way to the frontier."

"Ah!" said the Comte, replacing the crucifix on its gilt nail over the chimney-piece: in doing which at the same moment, he rang the bell. Rosalie came immediately M. de Merset advanced to meet her, and leading her into the embrasure of the window which opened upon the lawn, abruptly, and in an undertone, said, "I understand that poverty alone prevents your union with Philippe, and that you have declared your intention not to become his wife until he shall have found means of establishing himself in his business as a master mason. Now, mark me!—go seek him!—bring him hither with his tools. Let him do what I desire, and his fortune shall surpass your utmost wishes. But take especial care to wake no one beside himself in the house:—above all let not a word escape your lips—a whisper, and ——" His brow darkened as he looked menacingly upon her—she was about to leave the room to obey his orders, when he added: "Hold! take my *passe-partout*." He then called "Louis!" in a voice of thunder, along the corridor.—Louis, his confidential servant, appeared at the hasty summons of his master, who added, in the same tone of authority, "Get you all to bed!" Then making a sign for him to approach nearer, and lowering his voice, "When they shall be all asleep—asleep, mind you come and inform me of it."

During none of these extraordinary arrangements had the Comte once lost sight of his lady—and when he had finished giving his orders, he returned to where she was seated by the fire side.

When Rosalie re-entered the room she found the Comte & Comtesse conversing together, to all appearance mechanically.

"Philippe is here, monsieur, said Rosalie.

"Is well," answered her master, "bid him enter."

The Comtesse grew slightly pale on seeing the mason.

"Philippe," said the Comte, "you will find materials in the court-yard for walling up the door of yonder cabinet."

And drawing Rosalie and her lover aside. "Listen, Philippe!" he continued "you remain here to-night,

but to-morrow you will receive from me a passport which shall enable you to leave this place for some distant town in a foreign land, which I will indicate. I give you the sum of 6000 francs for your journey, and you will remain ten years either in the town to which I shall direct you, or any other, you may yourself select provided you continue in the country in which it is situated. But you will first proceed hence, to Paris, where you will wait my arrival; then I will insure you the possession of another 6000 francs, to be paid you on your return from your expatriation, provided you have strictly complied with my conditions.—At this price, understood, whatever you may be called upon to do this night, must remain for ever secret. For you Rosalie, be continued, turning towards her as he spoke, "I will settle 10 000 francs on you, the day of your marriage with Philippe; but mark me, this promise is made on the sole condition of your marrying him."

At this moment, the Comtesse's voice was heard calling to Rosalie, and the Comte, driving away, proceeded quietly to pace the apartment apparently watching the movements of his wife, Rosalie, and the mason, but without allowing any indications of suspicion to be discernable. Philippe, mean while, in pursuance of the task imposed upon him, made a considerable degree of noise, and seizing this chance of her voice not reaching the ears of the Comte, who had just attained the further end of the chamber, the Comtesse hurriedly addressed Rosalie, in a tone that was scarcely above a whisper, "A hundred crowns yearly, for thy life, are thine," she said, "if thou canst only obtain one crucifix there, pointing to the door of the oratory, which Philippe had commenced building up, with brick and plaster. Then in a louder voice, and with a fearful calmness as her husband approached she added, "Go, Rosalie!"

The husband and wife, as by a sort of tacit agreement, remained mutually silent during the time employed in filing up the doorway. This silence might perhaps have been assumed, on the part of the Comte, to prevent the Comtesse from having it in her power to convey any double meaning in her words; while on her side, it might have been pride or prudence, perhaps, which prevented her from breaking it. By this time the wall being about half way completed, the artful mason, seizing the opportunity when the Comte's back was turned towards the scene of his operations, struck a blow on the door of the cabinet which shattered one of the panes of glass—"This action gave M. de Merset to understand the success of the intelligence which subsisted between Rosalie and her lover; and casting a glance of intense anxiety towards the now darkened aperture, the mason, as well as herself, beheld within it, the dark and handsome countenance of a man whose intrepid look of courage and devotion fell upon her pale and guilty countenance. Ere her husband turned again in his walk, she had made a hasty sign to the stranger, which seemed to say

There is yet hope!

It was near day break, that is to say, about four o'clock, for it was the month of May, ere the construction was completed; and the mason having been delivered to the care of Louis the Comte and Comtesse retired to rest.

The next morning, on rising the Comte seized his hat, and making a step towards the door, said, with the utmost appearance of indifference, he must go to the mayor's for a passport. Then suddenly turning back, as his eye chanced to rest upon her crucifix, he took from the chimney piece, and as he did so a thrill of satisfaction passed through the bosom of the Comtesse, "He is going to Duvierville's she thought, and will be the longer absent."

Scarcely had he left the apartment when she rang the bell violently, to summon Rosalie in a voice that was rendered fearful by excess of agitation cried, "to work! to work!" Then frantically seizing an iron bar which Rosalie, by her direction brought for the purpose commenced demolishing the yet undried work of Philippe.—Desperate were her efforts in the hope of being able to repair the destruction of the walled up doorway before the dreaded return of the Comte. Despair lent her energy and a voice



within which penetrated to her sharp-  
ered & nervous ear alone encouraged  
her to proceed. Already a part of the  
brickwork had yielded, and she was  
in the act of applying a yet more vig-  
orous blow for the removal of the  
remaining impediment, when the  
comte, pale and menacing, stood before  
her. She shrieked not—spoke not—  
but fell insensible on the floor.

'Place your lady on her bed,' Mc-  
Morset coldly said. The truth  
was he had been the probable result  
of his absence; and had accordingly  
laid a snare into which his wretched  
wife had but too surely fallen. He  
had written to the mayor and sent for  
Duverrier, who arrived just as the  
comtesse's apartment was again restored  
to order, and herself recovered from  
her swoon.

'Duverrier,' said the comte address-  
ing the unconscious jeweller, 'Did you  
receive this crucifix from any of the  
Spanish officers who passed through  
this town as prisoners of war, on  
their way to the frontier, a short time  
since?'

'I did not, monsieur, nor have I ever  
seen it before,' was the reply.

'Enough—I thank you,' rejoined  
the comte, calmly resuming the relic  
to its former place; then, as the jew-  
eller left the room, he desired Louis  
to see that his repast were served  
regularly in the apartments of the  
comtesse, 'who is too ill,' continued  
he, 'for me to think of leaving her  
till her health is in some degree re-  
established.'

And for fifteen days did the Comte  
de Morset continue to keep watch  
over her. During the first six, a noise  
was from time to time heard in that  
closed-up cabinet, which struck ter-  
ror to the soul of the guilty woman,  
and horror and despair crept through  
her veins; but, when she would have  
thrown herself at his feet to implore  
mercy on herself and the stranger  
that was dying there, without allow-  
ing her to give utterance to the ag-  
onized prayer which rose to her parch-  
ed lips, with a fierce and cruel em-  
phasis, he checked her, saying, 'You  
have sworn on that crucifix, there is  
no one there.'

#### The Giant's Causeway.

[From Colton's Four Years in Great Britain.]  
After this, which I came not to  
see, and never thought to see, what  
is the Giant's Causeway? It is  
even a wonder—~~and another~~—it is  
derelict as it suggests the probability  
and produces a very thorough con-  
viction, that it holds a sub-marine  
connexion with Staffa, one hundred  
miles distant on the Western Coast  
of Scotland. Staffa and the Giant's  
Causeway exhibit in all respects  
the same geological phenomena—  
and we cannot resist the conviction,  
from the relations and aspects of the  
two wonders, that they are parts of  
one stupendous whole, and that the  
finny tribes of the sea, as they sport  
themselves between Inland and  
Scotland, are privileged with a near-  
er access to that which man must  
forever and in vain covet to see a  
very honey-comb of rocks, paving  
the foundations of the ocean; and  
showing to the eye of man only  
little bits of their extreme points and  
jostled end, but concealing their  
more perfect and substantial forms  
under the ever-rolling sea.

The Giant's causeway and Fin-  
gal's cave are the same thing—the  
same, I mean, in material and in  
geological structure. The caves in  
the neighborhood of the Giant's  
causeway are not to be found among  
the basaltic columns, as at Staffa.—  
In this particular the caves of Staffa  
are perhaps more interesting. But  
the Giant's causeway, as a whole,  
in connexion with its adjacent cir-  
cumstances, I should think, might  
justly be esteemed the greater won-  
der of the two.

The remarkable phenomenon in  
either case is simply this:—That im-  
mense masses (regions, they might  
be called) of basalt have received  
erect columnar formations, varying  
in the number of their sides from  
three to nine—the more prevalent  
forms being the pentagon and hexa-  
gon. The structure of the honey-  
comb, supposing it to be a solid, and  
its elongated forms erect, is a very  
fair representation of this crystallized  
basalt. For, although the substance  
is opaque, it has yet assumed dis-  
tinct and proper forms of crystaliza-  
tion. These packed columns differ  
from the honeycomb in wanting  
exact proportions of sides and an-  
gles, in the relations of those of the  
same column to each other, and of  
those of one column to those of its  
neighbors. But each side of every  
column, whatever may be its pro-  
portion to another, or to all other  
sides of the same column, makes a  
corresponding side to a neighbor—  
so that no space is left in the entire  
mass which is not occupied by the  
columnar formation, any more than

in a honey-comb. Yet are there  
no two adjoining columns of equal  
sides and equal angles—and proba-  
bly no two in the vast assemblage  
corresponding in this particular.—  
It is possible, indeed, that accident  
has made such an agreement—but  
I presume it has never been ascer-  
tained. Suppose a circle to be run  
in the remote angles of each column.  
I should judge that their diameter  
would range from nine inches to  
eighteen—the average perhaps 12  
or midway between these extremes.  
In this estimate of the relative and  
average size I speak particularly  
of the results of my cursory observa-  
tions, without instruments, of the  
principal cluster of about thirty  
thousand, whose ends are exposed  
on the margin of the sea, and which  
seem to have been abruptly broken  
off at different elevations, so that  
one may walk over them, up and  
down, as by stairs, extending one  
way seven hundred and twenty five  
feet from the cliff, till they dip in the  
sea and are lost—and in breadth  
about half this extent. The sides  
and angles are perfectly rectilinear,  
so far as they are exposed, and by  
presumption universally. And the  
contact of the whole mass is so in-  
imate, side to side and angle to  
angle, that not the smallest opening  
is anywhere discovered, not even  
for the admission of water, and  
probably not of air. Yet the junc-  
tion is not hermetical—but so far  
as chemical union is concerned, it  
is a perfect disjunction. They may  
all be taken down in perfect form.  
And what is remarkable, every  
column has a joint in every ten or  
twelve inches, composed of a con-  
vex and concave surface, perfectly  
fitted, yet chemically disjunct. The  
application of a little force, by a  
sharpened iron bar, would break  
them into blocks with the greatest  
facility. Multitudes of these frag-  
ments, thus disturbed, lie scattered  
over the surface of this interesting  
and marvellous structure. Notices  
have been set up by the proprietor,  
cautions all visitors against commit-  
ting more ravages of this kind. As  
we descend from the main cliff, or  
high bank, toward the sea on the  
tops of these columns compacted  
in a solid mass, yet each demon-  
strating its distinct form by its separate  
head, being broken off at a different  
elevation each from every other,  
they have a more and more inter-  
esting appearance, and make us covet earnestly to  
follow them there.

The position of these columns is  
generally supposed to be erect, or  
perpendicular. But this is not always  
the case. Every undisturbed cluster,  
or bed of them, however, agrees in  
this; that all of the same mass, if they  
vary at all, vary equally in their an-  
gle of inclination from the erect po-  
sition—and that is ordinary slight,  
though observable to the eye. They  
are seen all along for miles lodged in  
the precipitous face of this shore, com-  
posing one of its principle features.—  
One stratum is often seen above an-  
other with an unorganized stratum of  
heterogeneous rock intervening.—  
There is one headland, or promontory,  
presenting an extended range of per-  
pendicular basaltic columns, sixty feet  
high—another fifty feet—and others  
all degrees inferior. What is the  
length of the columns composing the  
principal, and what is emphatically  
called, the Causeway; which appears  
most perfectly organized, it is impos-  
sible to say as only the upper extrem-  
ities are generally visible. Except  
in one place, they present a precipi-  
tous side of thirty feet. While the  
face of this shore offers to the eye  
every here and there the most perfect  
ranges of this columnar-basalt, there  
are also interspersed irregular piles,  
sufficient to leave the impression of  
the stupendous ruins of one of nature's  
palaces. In one place there is a clus-  
ter of insulated columns, lifting up their  
heads, some thirty, some forty feet  
high, on the point of a promontory,  
which it is said were taken in the  
night, by a part of the Spanish Ar-  
mada, to be the chimney tops of Dun-  
luce Castle, and were fiercely batter-  
ed by their cannon, and not a few of  
them demolished. I stood upon this  
promontory, looking down upon these  
insulated columns—and really they  
seemed to have as much of the form  
of the handy-work of man, as many  
of the ruins of ancient castles to be  
found in the British islands. This  
whole region seems to be disposed to  
columnar formations. I saw a dis-  
tinct, and magnificent range in the  
side of a rocky eminence some two or  
three miles from the shore.

I only record such impressions, as  
a run and a jump over these remar-  
kable phenomena left behind. And  
when I say that I had travelled two  
hundred and fifty miles by sea, and  
fifty by land, in two thirds of forty-  
eight hours, in perils on the deep and  
in perils among beggars, I may per-  
haps be excused for the slender and  
superficial information I am able to  
give of what I saw in the meantime.

Whoever proposes to visit the  
Giant's Causeway, if he wishes to  
enjoy tranquility in contemplating the  
scenes around and before him, and  
retire under the best impressions of  
what he shall have seen, let him fill  
his pockets with sixpences and shil-  
lings, and be prepared to rain a show-  
er of them on the hoards of beggars  
that will be sure to flock around him.  
Or else being in the same manner  
furnished in his pocket, let him say  
to them all, as they come in his way:  
Now this is the only condition on  
which I will give you any thing—that  
you keep entirely away from me un-  
til I return. Alas! what meanness of  
spirit and baseness of conduct does the  
beggary of a community beget!

#### Horrible Disclosures.

We copy the following paragraphs  
from the Buffalo Whig, of the 20th  
ult, merely because it is expected of  
us to notice every prominent occur-  
rence of the times. If true, the de-  
tails exhibit depravity and infamy of  
the deepest dye. We most sincerely  
hope that the account may prove to be  
erroneous.—S. E. Post.

What News?—A statement ap-  
pears in the Cleveland Whig, of the  
24th inst. of a most astounding  
character. It is, that at the Pittsburgh  
nunnery, a darent recently called to  
see his daughter, and was refused  
admittance. He therefore rallied some  
friends to assist him, and on accom-  
plishing his entrance, found his daugh-  
ter a mother! She, among many  
others had been sent there to be edu-  
cated; and it is added that "several  
of the other young ladies were in a  
very delicate situation. But worse  
still. We quote:—"On searching the  
secret subterranean recesses of this  
priest's seraglio, many dead infants  
were found entombed within them, to  
the utter horror and astonishment of  
the beholder!"

The account goes on to say that the  
priests and nuns had fled from the  
premises in alarm at the discovery,  
&c. For the honor of our country—  
of our species; we hope there is much  
exaggeration here. The Cleveland  
editor obtained his tidings from a trav-  
eller just from Pittsburgh; there is,  
therefore, room to hope for the best.  
Catholic priests are not allowed by  
the creed to marry; but we hope we  
shall be able to give you some inter-  
esting things as the result of their abstinence  
from wedlock.

That something is wrong at the  
establishment in question—in truth  
the whole was always wrong—is pro-  
ved by the fact that the Pittsburgh  
papers refer to the fleeing, but give  
no particulars. It is in the hope of  
learning more, than we mention the  
subject at all, in the present state of  
our information. The Pittsburgh  
Times, of the 15th ultimo, while up-  
on another matter, an out-door deed,  
thus alludes to the convent affair:—  
'As the mother and father of the child  
(not the convent infant) and the per-  
sons in whose hands it was placed, are  
all Catholics, common rumour has  
connected the affair with the disper-  
sal of the nunnery on the night of  
Saturday last; and with the absence  
of priest O'Riley, who has gone some-  
where for his health.'

#### Shoe Making at Lynn.

This town has been famous in  
New England for this trade, from a  
period anterior to the American  
revolution. The ladies' shoes, par-  
ticularly with old fashioned high  
heels and which our grandams used  
to sport at the soirées of General  
Washington, could then no where  
else be obtained but from Lynn.—  
The trade has been constantly ad-  
vancing and extending from the  
small confined shops, then occupied  
by single families, carrying on the  
business upon their own individual  
account to the commencement of the  
present century, when large facto-  
ries were built for the purpose. In  
1810 one million of shoes, it is es-  
timated, were made here; valued at  
\$800,000—about \$50,000 of this  
sum was paid for the labor of fe-  
males 18'1800. The manufacture  
had increased to one million seven  
hundred thousand pair—giving em-  
ployment to 3600 persons, amount-  
ing to one million of dollars. Of  
late years millions of the low fancy  
shoes, have been made there for  
exportation to South America.—  
One eight of the shoes are made  
from goat skin morocco; 3 eights  
from various stuffs. The cloth  
shoes consume about 100,000 yards.  
The sole leather consumed is about  
700,000 lbs. The gailon for bind-  
ing 1,200,000 yards. The cotton  
for lining 80,000 yards—sowing  
bread 1000 lbs. silk and 5,600 lbs.  
of flax and cotton. We glean the  
above from the Newburyport Her-  
ald.

A strong excitement against gam-  
blers exists at this time in Cincinnati,  
in consequence of the arrival at that  
city, of many of the profession, flying  
from the south, for safety. The Cin-  
cinnati Post says—"They come in  
almost every upward bound boat, in  
squad, both cabin and deck passen-  
gers, and though some of them appear  
vastly genteel, we should still bear in  
mind that there are knaves in every  
pack. Our Laws cannot stock them,  
(for we have no pillories) but we  
would advise them to shuffle and  
cut, before the Police deal out  
their hands, or they will find them-  
selves partners in a losing game.—  
A hint to the wise is enough."

The following proclamation has  
been issued by the Mayor:

WHEREAS, great excitement pre-  
vails among the citizens, produced by  
the presence of a number of persons  
called GAMBLERS, whose offensive  
pursuits, it is said, have caused their  
expulsion from other places:

And, whereas, it is known to me,  
that strong and instant measures are  
contemplated and recommended to the  
citizens, for the purpose of compelling  
these persons immediately to leave the  
city;

Now, therefore, be it known, that  
to attain the end proposed, the City  
Council have, by a resolution, author-  
ized me to call to aid of the police,  
one hundred effective men, in addition  
to which, I am authorized to say, that  
Five Hundred Citizens stand ready  
at any moment to render personal aid  
to the authorities of the city, in sup-  
port of such measures as may be de-  
emed necessary to protect the inhabi-  
tants from lawless depredations of all  
kinds. The High Sheriff of the  
County will co-operate with the city  
authorities in carrying these measures  
into effect:

These arrangements enable me to  
assure the citizens, that the police are  
fully competent to effect the object in  
view, and that a resort to violence, by  
well intended assemblages of the  
inhabitants, is entirely unnecessary,  
and may lead to consequences hereaf-  
ter greatly to be deprecated.

Given under my hand & seal of said  
city, this 23d July, 1835.

Samuel W. Davis, Mayor.

#### From the New York Star. COOKING BY GAS.

We have before noticed this new  
process as introduced from London,  
and since from thence in New Orleans,  
and lastly into this city, by Mr. Bar-  
low of London, who is the principal  
director of the gas works of the  
Manhattan Gas Company here. A  
few evenings since there was a pleas-  
ant party at the house of the Presi-  
dent of this enterprising company,  
Alderman Suydam. The Mayor,  
many of the Common Council, savans  
of our city, &c. were present. We  
were shown to the basement to exam-  
ine the new mode of cookery. It  
was a handsomely finished room, car-  
peted, without fire place or any of  
the unpleasant accompaniments of  
pots and kettles, and scullions and  
cooks which we expected to find in a  
kitchen. No such thing—an astral  
lamp, as it seemed giving a brilliant  
soft light, with the 80 jets of its cir-  
cular burner, was on the centre table;  
over it was a tin cone, and within  
that a substantial piece of beef weigh-  
ing 12 lbs. the roasting of which was  
soon completed, having been on two  
hours, during which only two pence  
worth of gas was consumed. There  
was also a tin boiler for boiling. The  
dripping pan caught the juices of the  
meat—the whole was thoroughly  
roasted through, and we soon had an  
occasion on the supper table to taste  
its fine flavour—nothing burnt about  
it—no empyreumatic oil—the pure  
fresh taste of the beef only. What  
an improvement! No longer the  
expense and filth of cooks, and their  
apparatus during summer at least; no  
insurance against fires from kitchen  
chimnies. The lady herself in her  
boudoir may do her own cooking,  
while with the bright light, she works  
at her embroidery, or peruses the last  
novel—for no attendance is required.  
What will become of the French tur-  
naces and Mother Gills and chimney  
sweeps? For the poor, too, what  
economy. Will any one say anthraci-  
te, or charcoal, or wood, is half as  
cheap? There were fine apple pies,  
too, cooked in the same way, and the  
superior flavor of the articles which  
came from their portable and very  
beautiful apparatus, made the excel-  
lent champagne which accompanied  
the repast relish still more acceptably  
to the palate. All were delighted and  
satisfied.

It is stated that some of the banks  
in Georgia have it in contemplation  
to issue bank notes of the denomina-  
tion of six, seven, eight, and nine  
dollars.—Balt. Amer.

The Charleston Courier of Friday  
last states that on the preceding  
night a bon-fire was made at the  
Parade ground in that city, of the  
publications of the Northern Aboli-  
tionists which had been abstracted  
from the post office on the previous  
Wednesday night.

From the Charleston Pat. Aug. 1st.

Important meeting of the City  
Council.—It will be seen, from the  
proceedings below, that a meeting  
of the City Council was held this  
morning, to take into consid-ration  
the conduct of certain Fanatics at  
the North, in distributing incendia-  
ry publications among us, and that  
the Intendant has in consequence  
of the recommendation of the Coun-  
cil, called a General Meeting of the  
citizens for Monday at 12 o'clock.

CITY COUNCIL, Aug. 1, 1835.

WHEREAS a very proper excite-  
ment exists in this community in  
consequence of the arrival from the  
North of certain incendiary papers,  
which if distributed would be likely  
to produce incalculable evil. And,  
whereas, Public safety requires that  
some prompt and efficient means  
should be adopted to counteract the  
incendiary acts of those base and  
unprincipled Fanatics who are im-  
properly interfering with our Dom-  
estic Policy.

Therefore Resolved, That the  
Intendant be requested to call a  
Meeting of the Citizens on Monday  
next, the 3d inst. at 12 o'clock, in or-  
der that they may take the subject  
into consideration and adopt such  
measures as they may deem conduc-  
tive to the Public safety. From the  
minutes.

WM. ROACH, Clerk of Council.

In compliance with the above  
Resolutions, the Citizens are request-  
ed to meet on Monday next, at 12  
o'clock, at the City Hall.

Edward W. North, Intendant.

#### HORRID CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Wednesday week, a young  
child, between two and three years  
of age, daughter of a Mr. Gilling-  
ham, living in the north west part of  
the city, was missed from her home,  
and a search of some hours for her  
was unsuccessful. The distressed  
parents renewed their inquiries, and  
besought some of the neighbors to  
assist them. The child was traced  
near to a house near by, where she  
was last seen. A girl, aged about  
eleven years, belonging to the fami-  
ly, was perceived to be guilty,  
and suspicious was awakened  
against her. At last she called a li-  
tle boy, who was present, aside, and  
confessed to him that she had mur-  
dered the little child. This horrid  
act was accomplished by tying a  
rope around her boy, and dropping  
her into a vault in the yard. The  
only excuse she offered was, that  
the child had died! She denied  
that she intended to kill her. The  
whole act and motive would seem  
to have been most extraordinary.—  
Witnesses were examined in the  
case before the Recorder of the city  
the members of each family being  
present. The agony of the parents  
of both children is said to have been  
extreme. Two mourned a lovely  
and promising daughter; the others,  
a child capable of such precocious  
wickedness as makes us shudder  
at the depravity of human nature.  
Philadelphia Inq.

#### A SINGULAR CASE.

It is stated in an English "paper  
that a lad in Legbourn, was lately  
amusing himself by pursuing 'huzzing  
millers' as they are called, when an-  
other flying in an opposite direction,  
came with such velocity into his  
mouth, that it remained fixed in the  
thorax more than a quarter of an hour;  
after which it succeeded in crawling  
into the stomach. So dreadful was  
the sensation produced, that the boy  
continued retching for nearly twenty  
hours, and he nearly escaped with his  
life, owing to the great care of a med-  
ical gentleman.

It should be generally known that a  
small quantity of vinegar will gener-  
ally destroy immediately, any insect  
that may find its way into the stom-  
ach, and a little salad oil will kill  
any insect that may enter the ear.

Boston Journal.

#### POPULATION OF SPAIN.

The following particulars of the  
population of Spain are copied from  
Marshall's statistical tables. Popu-  
lation of Spain, 1790, 10,351,075.—  
1825, 13,953,959; increase 38 per  
cent. Population of the Basque  
provinces—Biscay, 144,375; Qui-  
posco, 135,888—Alava, 92,807—  
Navarra, 28,254—total, 661,764.—  
Of the kingdom of Arragon, 856,  
219—Catalonia, 1,116,461, the Cas-  
tles, 1,580,140. The whole of the  
insurgent provinces bear thus a pro-  
portion of only one sixth of the  
amount of the neighboring provin-  
ces.





# THE BORDERER.

"Nullus in locum prole in verba magistris."

SNOW-HILL, MD.

Tuesday, August 18, 1835.

**Baltimore Riots.**—We lay before our readers to-day, copious accounts of the late violent disturbances in Baltimore; but we are gratified to state, that our papers by yesterday's mail, furnishes the pleasing intelligence, that the commotion has subsided, and order again reigns. The City of Washington, it will be seen has also been the scene of commotion, growing out of the circulation of the incendiary pamphlets of the Northern Abolitionists. At the last dates tranquillity had been restored.

**CORN CROPS.**  
We have conversed with several of our farmers, in relation to the CORN CROP, and we learn that the general impression is, that a large and abundant crop will be raised this season.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday the 8th instant.

As we stated yesterday, the placards which have been posted up in various parts of the city, inviting personal violence upon some of those whose names were connected with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, caused a considerable number of disorderly persons to assemble on Wednesday and Thursday nights, in front of the residence of Reverdy Johnson, Esquire, in Monument Square which ended in breaking a few panes of glass.

In consequence of these manifestations of a disposition to disturb the public peace and to deprive upon private property, the Mayor, at the instance of a considerable number of citizens called a Public Meeting of the citizens yesterday at the Exchange for the purpose of taking the unpleasant posture of the affair into consideration and to put a stop, if possible to any further acts of outrage.

The Town meeting called at the request of the Mayor, was respectfully attended, and sundry resolutions passed, denouncing resort to violence, appealing to the pride of the citizens to do nothing derogatory to the exalted character of the city and calling upon all good citizens to co-operate with the authorities in preserving good order, and the resolutions passed at this meeting, was the following.

On motion of Jas. R. Thomas Esq. it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it would promote the peace of the city, if the present Trustees would relinquish the trust held by them, and transfer over to the Bank of Maryland the Books and Papers connected therewith. The meeting then adjourned.

The above; one would have supposed, particularly the resolution offered by Mr. Thomas, would have arrested all further acts of violence. But it was far otherwise. The public meeting, instead of allaying, seemed to create more excitement, and last evening there was another assemblage in the Square amounting to several thousands, of which, however, we do not think that more than 150 were of that class disposed to commit acts of violence. They began, as on the preceding nights, to shout and throw stones at the house, which they renewed at intervals, for about two hours, and broke a large part of the glass in the front windows of the first story, and a few panes in the second. They were addressed by the Mayor or the City, and by Mr. Preston and Gen. Jones of Washington City, the two latter, avowed themselves as the Counsel of the Creditors of the Bank and stated that they confidently expected in a day or two a decision from the Chancellor of the State favorable to their wishes, & which had only been delayed by his severe sickness. They implored the multitude to desist from all acts of violence and to retire to their homes, but the latter seemed not to heed this appropriate and wholesome advice, but continued through the whole time in a much more angry mood than on the preceding evenings.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Monday the 10th instant.

Our task to-day is one of a most painful nature. It devolves upon us to record the scenes and outrages which have taken place in the city since our last. In our paper of Saturday, we gave a succinct account of all the proceedings, and related to the unprecedented tumult.

and outrages now going on in Baltimore, growing out of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. We now resume the thread of description, where we left it on Saturday, and will endeavor to give a statement of all the facts in the proceedings, so far as we have been able to ascertain them.

At about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, the Mayor having previously called together a considerable number of citizens, a large number of people had assembled, each provided with a staff or insignia of office to guard every avenue leading to Johnson's house in Monument square. A mob of rioters, this guard were mounted on horses. By dark, multitudes of people had assembled. The principal point of concentration, at this time was in Baltimore street at the intersection of North Calvert which leads to the square. Here the crowd made frequent rushes upon the guard. Sticks and stones were showered upon the guard like hail, and ultimately by the guard returned. A number of the latter were severely injured and wounded. They however kept their posts. A large portion of the rioters finding it impossible to get access to Johnson's house, started off to the house of John Glenn, in North Charles street, which was not guarded, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the windows and front door. The house was of brick, strongly built, and the door was barricaded in anticipation of an attack. For a brief space of time the assailants were diverted from their assaults upon the house, by a number of the mounted guard rushing down the street upon them. The assailants, however, soon renewed their attacks upon the house, and after a continued effort of near half an hour, it was taken possession of, and all the furniture in the street, and broken up, and thrown into the street, and utterly destroyed.

The work of demolition was renewed some time during yesterday, by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued the afternoon to break up the wood-work and to beat down the jaws of the outer wall, a portion of the front wall of the 2d & 3d story has been thrown down, and the house exhibits the appearance of a wreck.

The guard stationed in different parts of the city, finding themselves so severely attacked, armed with muskets. At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a company of some 25 or perhaps 30 armed citizens, marched against the rioters, in Charles street. They were received with a shower of stones, and in return fired into the crowd they opposed. They loaded and fired, we understand, three several times. The police and guard also fired upon their assailants at their several stations. A number of times, it is supposed that in all there were 2 or 10 persons killed and dangerously wounded. A much larger number were less severely wounded, it is impossible to ascertain at this time, how many; and who have been killed. Some of the mortally wounded have since died.

Last night, at dark, the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house. There was not an opposition; it was supposed, that several thousand people were spectators of the scene. The house was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive Law library, and all its contents were cast forth, and a bon fire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior of the house was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front, and a great portion of the front wall were torn down by about eleven o'clock. Previous to this however, an attack was commenced upon the house of John B. Morris, in South street, one of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland. His dwelling was entered and cleared, and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street & burnt, in the course of the proceedings, the house took fire inside, as Johnson's was also doing, from the bon fire near it. In both instances, the Engines were brought promptly to the spot, and the fire put out, so that the neighboring dwellings should not suffer.

From J. B. Morris's house, they proceeded to that of the Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, Esq. broke it open, took out the furniture and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Elliott, and much injured his dwelling, in Pratt street. They proceeded to the new house of Hugh McKelrery, in North Calvert street, now finishing, broke the front windows, the door and began to destroy the house, when the builder appeared, and stated that as it was not finished, the key had not been given up, and that all the injury it might sustain would fall upon him, and thus complete his ruin. Upon this assurance, they desisted and retired. They were Directors, it will be recollected, of the Bank of Maryland. They also attacked Captain Willey's hardware store, in Franklin street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he and not Mr. W. was the owner, and that Capt. Willey had left town.

The house of Dr. Hinton, was assailed, but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate, they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury.

It is proper to add, in this hasty notice of the course of events, that the reports somewhat prevalent last night and this morning, that the Mayor of the city had retired, resigned or otherwise deserted his post, are without foundation. That officer has not been absent, but continued, and still is at his post, in the exercise of his official duties.

It is also just to state, that the previous excitement, received much increase from the alleged indiscreet conduct of individuals among the number of citizens who had been authorized to arm, in support of the peace of the city on Saturday night. The demonstrations against Dr. Hinton and Captain Willey, are understood to have grown out of this excitement.

As might be expected, the city continues in great agitation, and multitudes may be seen congregated around the despoiled houses—but it is hoped that the measures now in progress by the City Council, which assembled this morning at 11 o'clock, by a call from the Mayor, and the doings of other citizens at their meeting at the Exchange, will in some measure allay the excitement and restore order and tranquillity.

Just as our paper was going to press, the citizens assembled at the Exchange have passed through the streets to the Park, with Gen. Samuel Smith, now in his 84th year at their head, bearing the American standard. Several thousand joined them on the march and all others are desired to do so. The object is to form a phalanx to maintain efficiently the Peace and Quiet of the City.

A gentleman who left Washington at half past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, has furnished the editor of the Gazette with the following particulars of the riot which occurred in that city:

A man named Hutton was accused of circulating the incendiary pamphlets of the Northern Abolitionists. The citizens hearing of it determined upon summary vengeance; but were prevented, though not without great difficulty, by the officers of Justice, from punishing him. This they did getting him into a carriage, in which they conveyed him to jail, they found great difficulty, but after strenuous efforts, succeeded in getting him secured in one of the apartments. The mob now provided themselves with axes and other implements, and sought a new object of their resentment, a colored man named Beverly Snow, the keeper of a Restaurant next to Brown's and opposite to Gadsby's Hotel. This man's offence was too bold, both indeed, justifying the strong feelings. Letters had been found in his possession, showing that he was concerned in the nefarious schemes of the Northern fanatics in regard to Slavery; and he was said to have used language very derogatory to the reputations of the wives and daughters of the Mechanics of Washington. Upon reaching Snow's house, armed as they were, they mounted the stairs, and around the descent by a flight of stairs into the basement story, broke the lamps and sign, and distributed the fragments of wood among the boys, who as usual, were exceedingly active on the occasion. Having done this, they forced their way into the room on the second floor and next the street.

Here they were about to commence the work of destroying the furniture and moveables and the house, and did some little damage to the first, when by the great exertions of some persons present, they were persuaded to forbear, as the house did not belong to Snow, and the two other persons. A meeting was now called and held at the market house, whither the rioters immediately flocked, with one accord.

This meeting, after avowing their determination to scour the city in search of incendiary pamphlets and fanatical pamphlet mongers, their accomplices, aiders or abettors, appointed a committee of twenty four to draw up resolutions suited to the crisis, and report them at seven o'clock that evening to an adjourned meeting. When our informant left Washington (at half after four) the citizens were already assembling.

## THE LATEST ACCOUNT.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Washington at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He states that there had been some tumultuous assemblages there, principally composed of boys, who had set fire to an old building used as a school for negroes, and that they had also injured several small houses occupied by blacks. The citizens armed themselves during Wednesday night and quickly restored order without bloodshed. Every thing was tranquil when our informant left there, and no fears were entertained of a renewal of the disturbances. It appeared to be the general impression that the law would be permitted to take its course, in relation to those confined in jail for circulating incendiary pamphlets. The belief was prevalent that the examination of these persons would implicate others engaged in the same business.

From the Norfolk Beacon Aug. 10.

**AWFUL; BUT JUST PUNISHMENT.**—We learn, by the arrival of the steamboat Kentucky, last evening, from Richmond, that Robinson, the Englishman, mentioned in the Beacon of Saturday, as being in the vicinity of Lynchburg, was taken about fifteen miles from that town, and hanged on the spot!

Great fire in New York.—We insert in another column the particulars of the most destructive fire which has ever been experienced in the city of N. Y.—The American estimates the loss of property at \$500,000 to \$750,000, upon which there was insurance to the amount of \$215,000. Several lives were lost and about 3000 persons—men, women and children—are thrown out of employ by the calamity. The destruction of newspaper and other printing offices was remarkably great. A note on the margin of

the Herald says:—"Burnt out last night—will be finished in a few days."—Baltimore American.

## THE PIRATES.

The reprieves for De Soto & Ruiz, expire on the 11th inst.—at which time they will be executed unless further reprieves, or a pardon shall be received from Washington. It is rumored that the pardon of De Soto is now in the city—which we are induced to believe. It would be a cruel thing to deprive him for three months, evidently with the intention of granting a pardon, and to hang him at last. We learn that Ruiz still is, or affects to be insane.

Boston Journal.

Quebec, Aug. 1.—The number of travellers from the United States has lately been very great, and accommodation could not, we learn, be procured yesterday for those that applied at the Albion Hotel.

## COLD IN AUGUST.

The weather on the 3d and 4th was so cold, that fires were necessary to comfort in the house, and we believe were generally put in requisition. On the morning of the 4th there was a sufficing frost on the low grounds, like the frosts of October—gardens exposed places suffered in their tender vegetables; and some fears are expressed that the crops of corn now just in the silk is materially injured.

Vermont Chronicle.

## Unparalleled good Fortune!

Belzhoover's Line of Stages has been running from Baltimore westwardly, through this place, daily for nearly three years; during which time the distance travelled has amounted to upwards of 116,000 miles, carrying, on a moderate calculation, 10,000 passengers—and yet the Line in that period, has not met with the slightest accident of any kind by which the lives of passengers or the interests of the proprietors have been jeopardized.

Westminster Carillonian.

Honedale, Pa. August 6, 1835.

## Frost in Dec Days.

On Tuesday night last, there was quite a severe frost in this place and vicinity, so much so as to injure the buckwheat crops considerably. Some gardens were also injured.

## FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night last, (the 8th inst.) three negro men, DOLBY, about twenty-three years of age, about five feet eight inches high, walks quick, clothing not recollected. ZADOCK, about twenty years of age, about five feet four or five inches high. JACOB, about eighteen years of age, about five feet six or seven inches high. The above negroes are of a dark complexion. It is supposed that a negro woman and her child are in company; the woman and child are the property of Miss Aralanta Purnell. I will give the whole of the above reward if the said negro men are apprehended out of this State, and secured so that I get them again. If apprehended in the State, 100 dollars each, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

SARAH ATKINSON, Snow-Hill, August 11, 1835.

## Clark's

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.

N. W. Corner of Balt. & Calvert Sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in Dollars; MILLIONS or MILLIONS.

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE, any person or persons, throughout the U. States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by Mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested—immediately after the drawing—please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established prize vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.—1y

## A Camp Meeting

FOR Snow-Hill Circuit, will be held at Swan's Gut meeting house, near Holmes' Mills, to commence on Saturday the 29th day of the present month (August), and to end on the Wednesday following.

The Ministers and friends on the adjoining circuits are affectionately invited to attend.

WILLIAM CONNELLY, JAMES A. ROCHE.

August 11, 1835.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Worcester County Court, at the suit of JAMES DIRICKSON, against the lands and tenements of Josiah Cropper, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale by public vendue, at the town of Berlin on SATURDAY the 15th day of September next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.—the farm or plantation, whereon the said Josiah Cropper resided, known or called by the name of

## Purnell's Delight,

or by whatever other name or names the same may be known or called, lying and being situate in the third Election District, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN acres of LAND, more or less,—together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, to satisfy the above writ of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest, cost and fees.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Sheriff of Worcester County.

August 18th, 1835.

John Hooper, in Worcester county vs. Mary Hooper, AUGUST TERM, 1835.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate, of Mary Hooper and others, as made and reported by John Hooper, Trustee for the sale of the same, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next Term.

PROVIDED,

a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in said county before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be three thousand dollars.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, J. C. HANDY, Clerk.

August 18, 1835.

John P. Gordy, in Worcester vs. Benjamin Burdick, AUGUST TERM, 1835.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Burdick, an infant, as made and reported by Levi Duncan Trustee, for the sale of the same, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of next Term.

PROVIDED

a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in said county before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales to be four hundred and fifty dollars.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, J. C. HANDY, Clerk.

August 18, 1835.

James Burnett, in Worcester vs. Levi Long and Eliza Ann, his wife, MAY TERM, 1835.

ORDERED that the sale reported by the Trustee, in this cause, be confirmed on the second day of next term, unless cause to the contrary be shown before said day.

PROVIDED

a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper published in Worcester County before said day.

The Trustee reports the amount of sale to be one hundred and twenty dollars.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

True Copy, J. C. HANDY, Clerk.

August 18, 1835.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.

April, 1835.



## NEW COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

NO. 82, SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned formerly of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, having associated themselves in the **Commission Business**, under the firm of W. & N. MITCHELL, and taken the above very commodious Warehouse, are now prepared to receive & sell on the usual commission, **Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Flax Seed, Bacon, Lard, Cotton, Tobacco, Staves, Shingles, &c &c**

Goods of all kinds, will be thankfully received, either on sale or storage. They pledge themselves to attend with fidelity to the business of their employers, and to render every satisfaction in their power.

The patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.  
**WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
NATHANIEL MITCHELL.**

Philadelphia, 2m.  
July 21, 1835.

## REFERENCES.

John W. Mitchell, Castle Haven Michael Mitchell, Neck, Md. Shadrach Mitchell, Cambridge, Md. John Rumble, Caroline County, Md. Henry F. Rodney, Esq. Lewistown, Del. David Hazzard, Esq. Milton, Del. Wm. Welch, South Wharves, Philad.

The papers at Snow-Hill & Princess Anne, are requested to copy the above from the Cambridge Chronicle, for two months, and send bills and paper, to Philadelphia—Also, the Caroline Advocate, at Denton.

W & N MITCHELL, No. 82 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

## VALUABLE IRON FURNACE GRIST & SAW MILLS.

ON Thursday, the twenty-seventh instant, (August,) at one o'clock, at the Exchange, all that **Valuable Tract of Land, Furnace, and Grist Mills**, situate in Worcester and Somerset Counties, Md. known as **Naseongo Furnace & Mills**. The tract consists of about SEVEN THOUSAND acres of Land, well wooded and embracing immense beds of IRON ORE, to which access is more readily and cheaply had than to any other work on the seaboard.

The FURNACE is driven by Naseongo River, a powerful and constant stream; and attached to it is a good GRIST & SAW MILL, which finds abundant business. On an adjacent stream (called Dividing Creek) there is another Grist and Saw Mill.

There is also a first rate DWELLING HOUSE and a sufficient number of workmen's houses, all of which are nearly new,—with a Store house, Barn, and other capacious out houses.

With the FURNACE and MILL SEAT, there will be sold the fixtures and tools necessary for an immediate blast, together with twenty one thousand bushels of Coal and six hundred and fifty tons of Ore on the bank, and one thousand tons of Ore at the beds.

The title is indisputable, and possession can be given immediately. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those who design to purchase will visit the works. Any other particulars will be made known by reference to George H. Springer, at the works—to Lewis M. Walker, Monroe Forge, Gloucester county, or to Andrew M. Jones, 17 South Wharves, Philadelphia.  
**K. LEMMON, & CO.**

## MARYLAND.

Orphans Court of Worcester county, JUNE TERM, 1835.

On application of Leah Brittingham, administratrix of Elizabeth Powell, late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly &c &c copied from the minutes of &c &c. the proceedings of the Orphans Court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 14th day of July, 1835.

L. P. Spence, R. g. Wills for Worcester County.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administratrix on the Personal Estate of Eliz. Powell, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of February, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of July, 1835.  
**LEAH BRITTINGHAM, Admin-istratrix of Elizabeth Powell, dec'd.**  
August 11, 1835.

## Cash in Market.

## NEGROES

WANTED.

THE subscriber will give at all times, the highest cash prices, for NEGROES of all kinds. I can at all times be found by applying at Snow-Hill, Md.

**JOSEPH D. GIVAN.**

July 14, 1835.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as a candidate for re-election to represent Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in the next Congress of the United States.  
April, 1835.

I hereby give notice, that an election will be holden in the several election districts in Worcester county, on the first Monday in October next, (being the 5th day of the month) for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent Worcester county in the next General Assembly, and a Representative to the Congress of the United States for this district.

**JOSEPH HUTCHESON,**

Shif. of Wor. County.

August 11, 1835.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, at the suit of John S. Stevenson, and Jacob Boston, administrators of David Long, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Henderson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, and claim, both at Law and in Equity, of the said Henderson, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called

**"MOLOCK,"**

containing two hundred and fifteen acres more or less—also six acres of

**RIVER SWAMP,**

all lying and being in the first election district in Worcester county. And I hereby give notice, that on Saturday the fifth day of September next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, in NEW-TOWN, I shall expose to public sale, the said tract and premises, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ of Fi. Fa. debt, interest and cost, County Levy and Officer's fees.

**JOSEPH HUTCHESON,**

Shif. of Wor. County.

August 11, 1835.

## Money in Market.

## NEGROES

WANTED.

THE subscribers have lately returned to the Eastern Shore, and wish to purchase from 50 to 100

**NEGROES,**

of both sexes, for which they will give the highest cash prices. J. C. CHILES, will take his stand at Salisbury, Md. P. T. REDDING, at Snow-Hill, Md. and Drummond-Town, Va. Letters addressed to me at Drummond-Town, during my absence; will be strictly attended to by Mr. Dir; any communication addressed to me at Snow-Hill, during my absence, will be promptly attended to by Mr. Joseph D. Givan.

All communications from abroad, will be thankfully received, and as punctually attended to, as if on personal application.

**J. C. CHILES.**

July 14, 1835.

## SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Editor;

You are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN POWELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriff of Worcester County,—he will be strongly supported by

**MANY VOTERS.**

April 14, 1835

## INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Trahern, of Worcester county, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term, is the day set apart for his personal appearance before the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, then and there to answer such allegations and objections as shall be made and filed against his final discharge. August 11, 1835.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to the West, will sell his

## FARM,

whereon he now resides, containing nearly THREE HUNDRED acres, now in a good state of cultivation; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, and other necessary buildings. It is situated in the first Election District, of Worcester county, within one mile of Holme's Mill, and about the same distance from the line of Virginia, and within two and a half miles from a good Landing, on the Sea-side. As to any further particulars the subscriber thinks unnecessary. Believing that the situation being so comfortable, no person would hesitate to give the price now asked. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves.

**JONATHAN CLUFF.**

July 7, 1835.

## STEAMBOAT

**PATUXENT.**

White-Haven & Baltimore.

THE Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. George Weems having undergone very great improvements and being now in first rate, order in every particular will resume her route between WHITE-HAVEN and BALTIMORE, weekly, Commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst. (April) at six o'clock in the morning, starting from the Maryland State Wharf in the City of Baltimore, and at the same hour every Tuesday thereafter; Returning, she will leave Whitehaven every Wednesday, morning at SEVEN o'clock.

Captain Weems avails himself of the present opportunity, to assure the Citizens of the Eastern Shore and others, who may have occasion to use the Steam-Boat that every possible exertion will be made by himself, and all under his command, to promote their comfort and safety.

Passage to or from White-Haven, \$3 50

Children under 10 years, \$1 75

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

**GEORGE WEEMS.**

April 21, 1835

## A CARD.

## A. W. PEARCE,

DENTIST,

Being on a short visit to Snow-Hill, and its vicinity, will during his stay, attend to all calls pertaining to his profession.

N. B. Persons who wish to preserve their TEETH, and avoid the consequences which their loss must occasion, cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of paying an early attention to them, especially as every unhealthy condition of the TEETH and GUMS, involve interests of great, if not of life-time importance.

Being aware that many persons are deterred from having recourse to a Dentist for the preservation & healthy condition of their teeth in consequence of the exorbitant charges, usually made for Dental operations,—and that their preservation ought to be an object of anxiety and solicitude to every individual, not only for the communication of food, (a process preparatory and indispensable to a quick and easy digestion) a correct enunciation of language, but for the health of the general system, I have, therefore, thought proper to state that my charges will be so low, as to bring my professional services within the reach of most who need them.

Mr. PEARCE may be found at Mr. Moses C. Smith's Hotel, the first of August, but will visit families in any part of the county without extra charge if requested. He will return once a year and review his operations without additional expense.

\* The most satisfactory references can be given as to professional qualifications.

**A. W. P.**

July 21, 1835.

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THE following is a list of those which have already appeared—

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Man of Ten Thousand  
The Ladies' Man  
I'll Tell You What  
The Golden Farmer  
The Olympic Devils  
Englishman in India  
Shakespeare Festival  
The East Indian  
My Friend the Governor  
Victorine  
The Omnibus  
The Child of Nature  
The Renegade  
The Duel  
The Sisters  
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